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ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.

Count Bernstorff's Reply to Earl Granville—Partial Neutrality of the British Government Exposed—Shipments and Manufacture of Arms for France—A British Change of Ground.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—BERNSTORFF, the Prussian Ambassador at London, addressed yesterday an exhaustive reply to Lord GRANVILLE on the subject of British neutrality, which will be published to-morrow. He says the hopes of peace delayed an answer to GRANVILLE'S letter of 15th September, as the Prussian Minister much preferred to discontinue the controversy. These hopes having disappeared, BERNSTORFF reviews, from the commencement, all the correspondence criticising GRANVILLE'S publication of his reply, without allowing him time to correct certain evident misconceptions, and before the correspondence could be considered as closed.

BRITISH CHANGE OF GROUND.

He shows conclusively, when the attention of GRANVILLE was first called to the open and clandestine consignments of arms and ammunition to France, that no pretense was made by Her Majesty's Government that they regarded the traffic as contraband of war, or incompatible with neutrality, or that they could interfere. On the contrary, the Prussian Embassy was invited to give proofs of the illegitimate traffic, that he might thereupon consider. The agents of the North German Confederation in the United Kingdom with great labor collected the evidence, the position of GRANVILLE being that it was impossible to interfere unless positive proofs were adduced that consignments had really taken place. When this condition was fulfilled, and the proofs laid before GRANVILLE, various delays took place and quibbles were made, until finally Her Majesty's Government shifted its ground and declared that the traffic in arms which had been quite openly carried on was legitimate, and that the Customs authorities had no power to stop it.

CHARACTER OF THE NEUTRALITY.

BERNSHORFF says he never asked neutrality in favor of Germany and to the detriment of France. He only wished a return from the neutrality whereby one party was benefited, to strict and really impartial neutrality. BERNSTORFF is unable to admit that compatible with strict neutrality the French agents are permitted to buy in this country, under the eyes and cognizance of the Government, thousands of breech-loaders, revolvers, and the required ammunition, in order to arm the French, and make the formation of a French corps possible, after the regular armies of France have been defeated and surrounded.

SHIPMENT AND MANUFACTURE OF ARMS.

According to information in the hands of the Embassy, since the memorandum of the 30th of September, 160,000 fire-arms have been stripped from England to France. A number of manufacturers, especially in Birmingham and London, are working day and night for the French agents and their men of straw. The Embassy is in possession of authenticated copies of contracts between the French Government and the English contractors, in the event of war. Quite recently, was put in our possession an official message from the present French Minister of was dated on the 18th September, addressed to an officer of the French embassy in London, mentioning that 25,000 Snyder rifles were expected to be dispatched from England wherein reference was made to payment to be made out of the funds at the disposal of the French Chargé d'Affaires for the purchase of arms. General authentic proof is also in his possession that the export of arms and ammunition to France was regularly organized in British ports.

POWER TO STOP THE TRADE.

BERNSTORFF proceeds to show that the Government has power, under existing law, to prevent the exportation of contraband of of war, and only needs an order of the Cabinet to put this power in force. This was done in 1848, during the Danish-German complications, when the Custom-house officers were ordered to prevent the exportation of arms and war-like stores, intended to be used against the Danish Government. On the other hand when the Government instructed the customs officers, on the 8th of September, to ascertain what arms and ammunition were being shipped to France, the order read: "You are not in any case to delay the shipment longer than is sufficient to obtrin particulars of the nature and quantity of arms."

INTERNATIONAL VS. MUNICIPAL LAW.

After reviewing other points of Granvilly, the letter of BERNSTORFF says: "I am of the opinion that the right of belligerent powers to complain of the attitude of a neutral State, rests not so much on accidental municipal laws, as on International law with which it is the duty of every Government to bring municipal laws into harmony. Germany has already proved, in three wars, her adherence to the principle aimed at by the whole commercial world, the security of private property at sea a principle, the adoption of which proved unattainable until the Congress of Paris in 1856. Germany, therefore, has the more reason to expect that other powers should not selfishly violate neutrality rights to her detriment and their own advantage." He concludes his forcible justifications of Germany's complaint as to the unrestricted export of arms by saying that the enemy can only be overcome by great sacrifices, and are furnished means of prolonging the war, the only result of which can be to increase the sacrifices and bloodshed of both.

Says this most eloquent defender of his position: "The British Government will not succeed in the eyes of Germany in bringing such a neutrality policy into harmony with the professions of humanity, and wishes for peace put forth by England. As for the hope expressed by your Excellency that the German people in a cooler moment will judge less severely of the attitude of the Government of Great Britain, than now, in the heat of action, and regret that, in consequence of Your Excellency's note of the 15th ultimo, and the added knowledge that the enemy is being daily equipped by British arms, I cannot share it.

FROM PARIS DIRECT.

Successful Voyage of Two Americans in Balloons—Running the Gauntlet of the Prussians—M. Gambetta's Journey—Extracts from Late Paris Journals.

TOURS, Oct. 9.—CHARLES W. MAY, of Paris, formerly of New-York, and WM. W. REYNOLDS, of New-York, furnish the following account of their trip in a balloon from Paris, which place they left at the same time with M. GAMBETTA, both balloons having risen at 11 o'clock on Friday morning.

AVOIDING THE PRUSSIANS.

When about 800 yards up, the wind died away, the balloon remaining stationary over the Prussian camp. Musketry was fired at the balloon, as were also cannon, the party in the balloon distinctly hearing the whiz of the balls. The Prussians used fusees, endeavoring thereby to set fire to the balloon. Ballast was thrown out of the balloon, and it moved gently away. During the trip, which lasted five hours, several attempts were made to land, but the presence of the Prussians in the vicinity compelled the party to throw out ballast and rise again each time. They finally landed at Roye, in the Department of the Somme, where they were received warmly by the people, on account of their being Americans.

GAMBETTA'S JOURNEY.

They lost sight of the Gambetta balloon at about 3 o'clock on Friday. It landed at Mont Didier, and they were joined by M. GAMBETTA at Amiens, whence they continued their journey by special train with him to Tours. Along the route M. GAMBETTA was enthusiastically welcomed by the people. The balloons were to have left Paris two days sooner, but were prevented by the lack of wind. The voyage of M. GAMBETTA from Paris was full of adventure. The balloon came down to the ground just outside the walls of the city; threw out ballast and rose, passing slowly over the Prussian lines, came down again near Creil: saw the Prussians, and were forced to throw out ballast, traveling-sacks, and shawls; rose slowly again, a shot just grazing the hair of GAMBETTA. Near Mont Didier, the balloon came down among trees, and was torn. M. GAMBETTA and party got a conveyance and went to Amiens. Just the other side of the woods in which they landed were the Prussians. [Creil is situated about twenty miles north of Paris, and Mont Didier is within twenty-one miles of Amiens.]

AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

Messrs. MAY and REYNOLDS report that the Parisians are determined on the defense of the city, which was quiet and orderly. The voyagers add that it is impossible for the Prussians to capture Paris except through famine. The appearance of Paris is much as usual. The shops are opened daily, but are closed earlier than before the siege as are also the cafés. The Garde National are constantly drilling, and full of desire to fight to the last. LOUIS BLANC and many other persons of distinction, came to see M. GAMBETTA leave.

PARIS JOURNALS.

The Americans in Paris also bade farewell to Messrs. MAY and REYNOLDS. Their balloon was private property, and was conducted by M. DE REVILLOID, a French marine officer, whose coolness and skill is much lauded. There were pigeons in the balloon which have been let loose to return to Paris. The Americans' balloon brought Paris journals to Oct. 7, which notice the intended departure on that day of the two balloons.

THE DEFENSES.

The *Lavrite* calls the attention of the Government to the fact that an American General, asserted to be in Paris, means to defeat the Prussians and cut off their supplies, and says that such a General as SHERIDAN, with 30,000 cavalry, could easily accomplish this. An official military report of the 6th of October shows that all is quiet around Paris, save toward the Park of St. Cloud, where the cannons of Mount Valerian have caused the Prussians considerable loss. Arrangements have been made to erect a shelter along the ramparts for the National Guard watching at night. Near St. Denis, Gen. BELLEMARE has just caused the occupation, in sufficient force, of a semi-circular intrenched camp, rendering that side of the city impregnable.

THE IMPRISONED DIPLOMATISTS.

The diplomats still remaining in Paris met at the Papal Nuncio's to consider the condition they are placed in by the refusal of Count BISMARCK to permit them to send out couriers unless their dispatches are opened, to which the diplomats unanimously refused to accede. This is to be signified to Count BISMARCK, and if he persist, the diplomats will be forced to suspend all communication with their respective Governments. Mr. MAY saw Mr. WASHBURNE, who was well.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PAPERS.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the answers of all the Prefects to the circular issued by the Minister of the Interior at the date of the declaration of war. These dispatches prove, contrary to the assertions made at the time, that the sentiment of the people was vastly in favor of peace. More pamphlets containing Imperial correspondence have been published. Some of it is of a very scandalous nature. On the 5th of October there was much cannonading around Paris. The enemy, under the cover of a thick fog, endeavored to make movements, but were defeated by the sharp watch kept by the forts. The enemy were dislodged from Bougival and other villages by shells. On the other side of the city skirmishes took place, but no serious engagement. The *Gaulois* says several companies of Francs-Tireurs have *mitrailleuses*. The *Pays* says there are still many spies in Paris, who manage to convey information to the enemy. The *Gaulois* says that in nearly all parts of Paris good water is obtained by sinking wells, as is proved by experiments just made. Economical measures are now closely studied in Paris. There are fewer gas-lamps in streets and shops. Extreme care is taken not to waste food. The poor classes receive, by order of the authorities, for two sous, a large bowl of soup and a piece of bread. When it is evident that parties are very poor, they are fed gratis. Much horse flesh is eaten. The *Figaro* complains that while Paris is undergoing siege the inhabitants of Versailles treat the Prussians over courteously, and says surely this is not true. The ladies who flock to hear the Prussian bands play must be women of ill-repute. The *mitrailleuses* now made are not such as were first used, of whose construction the Emperor has the secret. They now make the Montigny. Francs-Tireurs have been organized in Paris. Many attempts had been unsuccessfully made by special correspondents to leave Paris or send out dispatches.

German Preparations for Attack—The French Army.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A special correspondent at the Prussian head-quarters says: You may rest assured that the siege of Paris will not be delayed an hour longer than is necessary to bring up the guns to make the attack. A decisive headway has recently been made. The French forces gathering in the unoccupied portions of France are not feared. However, they can make dangerous progress, but the new army on its way from Germany to Strasbourg will crush out such organizations.

GAMBETTA ON THE SITUATION.

Proclamation to the Departments—A Fight to the End Advised—A Stirring Appeal.

TOURS, Oct. 9.—M. GAMBETTA issues a proclamation to the people of the Departments. After reviewing the position at Paris, and showing the preparations made by the Government for months to maintain themselves, he says;

"The sitution imposes upon us great duties. First of all, it is for you to cease to be diverted by any preoccupation which may not be the war, *a combat a outrance*. The second is, until peace comes, to accept fraternally the authority of the Republic, a power proceeding from necessity and right, a power which would not exist a moment were it exercised for the profit of any ambition. There is now but one passion and but one thought to rescue France from the abyss into which monarchy has plunged her. This makes the Republic which has been well founded, and which affords a shelter to the conspirators and reactionists. So, therefore, I have a command for you. Abandoning all other affairs, and without taking account of the difficulties and the obstacles which are to be overcome, to co-operate with all your unrestrained energies in remedying the evils of the situation.

The time is short in which to supply to the active force all it has lost by delay. The men are not wanting. This delay it is which has wrought defeat. Now come resolution and decision, and it is in the execution of these projects that the Republic makes an appeal to the co-operation of all. This Government takes upon itself the duty of utilizing all your courage, of employing all your capacity. It is its tradition to arm our young leaders, while we do this the heavens will cease to favor our adversaries. The rains of autumn will come, and lingering around the capital, the Prussians, far from their homes, alarmed, harassed, and pursued by our aroused population, will be decimated by our arms.

By fact and by nature it is not possible that the genius of France will be clouded forever; that the great nation will allow itself to take a place under the domination of 500,000 men.

Let us then rise up *en masse*, and let us die rather than submit disgracefully to dismemberment. Through all our disasters, and under the stroke of ill-fortune, there remains for us the sentiment of the unity of France, and the indivisibility of the Republic. Paris asserts most gloriously again that immortal motto which calls again upon all France: "Vive le Nation. Vive la Republique, *une et indivisible*."

GARIBALDI.

The Veteran at Tours—Enthusiasm of the Francs-Tireurs—His Reception at Marseilles.

TOURS, Oct. 9.—GARIBALDI arrived here before he was expected. An officer offered to escort him with his troops, but GARIBALDI replied he was not accustomed to an escort. He added that he hoped to meet that officer again on the field of battle, helping to drive the enemy from the Republic. GARIBALDI then went to the Prefecture, where, though much fatigued, he received the members of the Government and the Prefect. At that moment a battalion of Francs-Tireurs, loudly cheering, entered the yard of the Prefecture, demanding that GARIBALDI review them, and shouting "Vive GARIBALDI!" "Vive la Republique," and requested M. GLAIS-BIZOIN to give GARIBALDI an embrace for the battalion. M. CREMIEUX delivered a patriotic discourse. GARIBALDI made a brief speech to them, in which he said, "We shall meet again on the battle-field to rid France of the invader." The crowd then separated, shouting for GARIBALDI and the Republic.

THE ITALIAN PATRIOT AT MARSEILLES.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 8.—GARIBALDI excited a great sensation here. Enormous crowds accompanied him to the depot.

OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH.

The Prussians Repulsed at St. Quentin—A Brave Prefect Rouses the People to the Defense of the Town—Robberies by German Soldiers.

HAVRE, Oct. 8, via TOURS, Oct. 9.—Twelve hundred Prussians have been repulsed from St. Quentin by the National Guard. The Prussians were forced to fall back upon Ribemont. [St. Quentin is situated about twenty miles due north of Soissons, on the railroad running north from Paris into Belgium. The city is not fortified.]

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

LILLE, via LONDON, Oct. 9.—St. Quentin is now open, the townspeople having gallantly withstood an attack by 1,200 Prussians. The Prefect, ANATOLE LAFARGE, bade the people rise *en masse* and defend the place. He then assembled the laborers, and armed them from the gunsmith-shops, and marched outside of the city. Barricades were raised near the canal, which were held for five hours, against the incessant attacks of the Prussians, who retired, with severe loss, to Ribemont. The townsmen also suffered considerably, and the Prefect was wounded. [Ribemont is on the Oise River, and lies about seven miles to the south-east of St. Quentin.]

GERMAN VANDALISM.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Advices from Compiègne say the town has been stripped by the Prussians—even the curtains to bronze statues have been carried away.

CO-OPERATION WITH OUTSIDE FORCES.

TOURS, Oct. 9.—It is understood that vigorous measures are to be enforced, enabling an offensive movement for the relief of Paris. It is reported the besieged are prepared to second such a movement. Dispatches from various quarters show there have been more successful skirmishes by Francs-Tireurs with the enemy.

Bazaine Co-operating with the Tours Government—The Army of Lyons Moving Northward.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Your special from Boulogne sends the highly-important information that there is no longer any possibility of doubting that Marshal BAZAINE is cordially co-operating with the Government at Tours and with Gen. TROCHU at Paris. The Army of Lyons has also taken the field, and is advancing by Nancy to the relief of Marshal BAZAINE, and threatening with him the rear and the line of communications of the German Army.

MOVEMENTS IN THE EAST.

A Prussian Success at Rambervilliers—Exultation of the Baden Troops.

CARLSRUHE, Oct. 8.—The following has been received by the Duke of BADEN. We won an engagement near Stremy on Saturday with one French corps of the line, and the Mobiles. The battle lasted from 9½ A. M. to 4 P. M., when the French were routed and fled toward Rambervilliers. The Badeners report the French force to have been double theirs, numbering 14,000 men, with batteries, under Gen. PETHEVIN. The Bois des Jumeles were carried by the Germans with the bayonet. Three French charges were repulsed. The German loss was 20 officers and 410 men killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was thrice greater. The Germans took 60 officers and 600 unwounded prisoners, and bivouacked on the field. It was a glorious day for the Badeners.

ANOTHER SUCCESS.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 8, via BERLIN.—There is nothing new from Paris. Advices from Depenfields state that a Baden brigade on Thursday defeated the French General, DUPRE, commanding a force of regulars and large masses of riflemen. DUPRE was wounded, and his army dispersed.

DEFENSE OF BELFORT.

TOULOUSE, Oct. 8.—The Mobiles and artillery of the Department of Haut Garonne have started for Belfort.

ORLEANS.

Movements Between Orleans and the Capital—A French Success at Voves—Germans Reappearing at Pithiviers and Etampes.

VOVES, Oct. 8.—This morning, at 5 o'clock, the France Tireurs attacked two squadrons of hussars and two companies of Bavarians, who were barricaded in the streets. After a sharp combat the enemy retreated. We took sixty-seven prisoners and ninety-four horses and many killed and wounded. Our loss was trifling. [Voves is situated near the railway between Paris and Tours, about eight miles south-east of Chartres and sixteen north of Orleans.]

PITHIVIERS AND ETAMPES.

CHARTRES, Oct. 8.—The Prussians are at Dreux in force. Prussian scouts were seen near Pithiviers on Saturday, where the French waited an attack.

MALESHERBES, Oct. 8.—The Prussians are massed near Etampes. On Friday several columns passed through Ferté St. Croix for Etampes.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Reported Conflict of Authority with the Paris Committee—Postponement of the Elections—Measures of Defense of the Nation.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 8.—A proclamation of the Paris Government, dropped by a balloon and found by the Germans, is as follows:

"The Paris Government of National Defense regard the resolution of the Tours Government as the result of an error. It is opposed to the decree of the Government of National Defense, which alone is binding. The adjournment of the elections will be maintained until they are possible throughout the Republic."

Signed Oct. 1, 1870.

Garnier Pages, Jules Favre, Gen. Trochu, E. Picard, Jules Simon, E. Arago, Jules Ferry, Leon Gambetta, Henri Rochefort.

THE ELECTIONS POSTPONED.

TOURS, Oct. 9.—An official decree defers the election to the Constituent Assembly until France is free from invasion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Neutral Efforts at Mediation—Bonapartist Intrigues in Belgium—Condition of Marshal McMahon—American Volunteers—Aid from India.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—Minister SAGASTA told the Cortes yesterday that the Government had represented to England and Russia the desirability of mediation, but both declined interference. England, however, was willing to facilitate an interview between Count BISMARCK and M. FAVRE. Spain then applied to Count BISMARCK, and met with a refusal.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9.—The *Indépendance Belge* denounces the Bonapartists in Belgium, as plotting for the recovery of power, and demands the formal abrogation of the law sheltering aliens, which is thus openly violated. The armies of observation have been disbanded.

M'MAHON.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Marshal MCMAHON will be unable to bear removal for several weeks.

UHRICH'S REPORT.

Gen. UHRICH has nearly completed his report of the siege of Strasbourg.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 8.—American and Spanish war vessels are anchored here. The Garde Civique have been drafted into the National Guard.

AID FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.—Lord NAPIER solicits of the Indian Army aid for the French and Prussian wounded.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS.

TOURS, Oct. 9.—One hundred and fifty American volunteers arrived in Tours today, and marched through the streets, carrying the American and French flags. They were warmly greeted by the population.

Gen. Burnside Bearing Dispatches from Mr. Washburne to the President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The President, yesterday, received a dispatch from Minister BANCROFT, announcing that Gen. BURNSIDE had passed through both the Prussian and French lines with dispatches from Minister WASHBURNE for him. He expected to hear from him shortly, by way of Berlin.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA.

The Cunard steam-ship *Algeria* (new) from Liverpool Sept. 27, and Queenstown Sept. 28, reached this port at a late hour Saturday night. Following are liberal extracts from the mails brought by this steamer and delivered at our office yesterday.

UNITED ITALY.

The Capture of Rome—Traces of the Conflict—The Great Change in the City—Treatment of the Pope—Rejoicings of the People—The New Roman Life.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870.

I followed the tail of the army into Rome, coming from the side of Monte Rotondo and the bridge of Salara. Gen. CADORNA, the commander-in-chief, day before yesterday, resolved by an energetic stroke, to put an end to a situation which had been too many days prolonged. The good offices of the Count D'ARNIM, the representative of the North German Confederation, to bring about a concession of the place by the Pope's troops, were ineffectual, and it was well understood that in any case resistance would be opposed. Upward sixty thousand troops of the Italian Army were waiting outside the walls, and within about one-fifth that number were determined to make a stand in spite of the counsels of the civil authority. It has been said that the temporal power was taken away from the Pope by his own agents by this usurpation.

THE ATTACK ON ROME.

Soon after daylight, yesterday morning, the attack began, and the curtain of wall between the Salara and Pia gates, near the Villa Albani, was the point selected at which an opening was to be made. For three or four hours a brisk cannonading was kept up, and from the clouds of dust and *débris*, mingling with the cannon smoke, it was soon seen that the great masses of brick and lime, put together by the Romans fifteen centuries ago, were giving way. From the Porta Pia and the Porta Salara there was a lively play of artillery, and the shot went whistling down the narrow roads, leaving marks of destructive effect upon the roofs and walls of villas, which will be new objects for the searching curiosity of visitors to Rome the coming Winter. At the very time that the rattle and crash was at its height here, Gen. ANGIOLETTE'S division was pounding at the gates on the side of St. John Lateran, and Gen. BIXIO was at work on the side of the Janiculum Hill, at the Porta San Pancrazio, by which the French entered twenty or more years ago. Before 10 o'clock a wide breach had been made near the Pia gate, through which a column rushed with true military fury. The struggle went on for a little while within, and the gate was got possession of.

THE ITALIANS IN POSSESSION.

By 10 o'clock, while flags were seen flying from the top of St. Peter's and from the towers of other churches, and firing at once ceased along the whole line, Rome was in possession of the Italian forces, and the most important act accomplished. The pontificial troops rushed pell-mell across the bridge of St. Angelo into the Leonine city, under the cover of the Vatican and the sepulchre fortress of Hadrian, where they still remain.

TRACES AND RESULT OF THE STRUGGLE.

More traces are left by this struggle of a few hours than were seen after the French siege of several weeks in 1849. The Porta Pia, restored a few years ago, is terribly battered, the columns mutilated and the statues knocked to pieces. Along the wall, for a mile or two, gaps and indentations are seen, the grounds of villas trampled, and the walls riddled with shot. These damages, and a few score of wounded and killed, is the small price paid for so great a result.

The Capitol has been taken possession of, and a Provisional Giunta proclaimed. As soon as possible a municipal Government will be got into working order. The Pope is still in the Vatican, surrounded by his friends, all evidently in a state of bewilderment. Their old plans are upset, and they are puzzled to know what to do next. The names of PIUS IX. and VICTOR EMMANUEL are associated in the vivas of the people. This is according to the understood plan. Every effort will be made to calm and assure the Pontiff, and reconcile him to the situation. We must wait to see with what effect, for the prospect of winning him is dubious. In the Leonine City he will be left undisturbed to arrive at his conclusions. The only weapons now left to him are anathemas, and these are used with little effect.

CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Rome is a vast barrack. The entrance of such a body of troops in a single day, and the difficulty of finding immediate accommodations for such masses of stores and military material, horses, men, guns, and the endless train of which an army is made up, makes necessary considerable activity of diligent quest. But there is no confusion; for military discipline is a model of method, and the good conduct of Italian soldiers at this time receives much praise. The men are bivoucking in the squares, under their guns and horses' bellies, and wherever a little temporary shelter is found. But they will all soon be well enough lodged; for there is no end in Rome of vast old conventual and other piles, which will have to do quite other service than that to which they have been put in the past. As for ecclesiastics of all degrees, monks, nuns, seminary students, and the thousands wearing the livery of the Church, not one is to be seen in the streets. Rome has for a moment lost one of its characteristic features. Fear has caused nearly all these to hide themselves, and it will take some time for confidence to be restored, and for the priests to be persuaded that the Italian Govrrnment will extend its protection to all. I perceive, by talking with the soldiers and the men of the new Police, that the softest voice and the gentlest hand will be used; but order will be preserved, and the security of all made sure, at whatever cost. For the cruelty of past rule, a merciful system is to be substituted.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF JOY.

This evening Rome is running wild with joy. The town is bright with one of these pretty illuminations which we have so many times seen on occasions of Papal festa. The Corso and the adjacent streets are filled with animated crowds bearing from place to place the Italian flag, with bands of music, and shouts for United Italy, the King, and Rome the Capital. Thousands have bound on to their hats the word "Si," printed in large letters, as an affirmation in anticipation of the coming *prebecite*. The shops have been nearly all shut for two days, and nothing has been or can be thought of except the immense event which is to change the whole political and moral character of this ancient seat of influence. Thousands of flags are hanging from the house fronts, and Rome wears an air of triumph. The political prisoners have been liberated, and their gratitude finds expression in shouts a hundred times repeated. Except among those to whom the event has brought a final disaster, the feeling of satisfaction is general and extreme, and hope has come at last to hearts that have long waited for this great deliverance. The content finds expression in small as well as in great acts and ways. The coachman who took me from the camp to my inn, when asked, after the work was done, to name his fee, told me to fix it according to my own choice. Such an act seems to be a step toward the millennium. I never saw so many American flags displayed at one time in any city in Europe as are now hanging from the windows of the houses here. I think it would not be difficult to count as many as fifty waving in different parts of the Piazza de Spagna quarter. There are nearly or quite as many English flags, but as they are much smaller they are less conspicuous. Late events in our history have caused a vast multiplication of "copies" of the national ensign. Abroad as well as at home it has become a common article in the wardrobe of the traveler.

LIFE OF THE CITY RENEWED.

Railway communication with Rome, which has been broken for the past ten days, is reestablished, and the mails will now come and go as before. The trains cannot get nearer the city than Ponte Salara, three miles from the walls, as the fine iron bridge over the Terrone at that point was blown up by the Pope's troops. Hardly a foreign visitor is now in Rome; and with the exception of two or three officers, I am alone in the large Hotel Europa. The other inns are as badly off; although the prospect for the coming Winter season ought to be good. As soon as the rubbish which encumbers the gates can be removed, the coming and going will be as free as in any other city; no more passports and no more questions asked. The [illegible] principal occupation will be taken away. Two new daily newspapers have been started here, and soon the streets will be as noisy with the cries of the news-man as are now those of Florence. The Romans will, for the first time, know what is going on in the world. While this visit lasts, I will keep you informed of what is done from day to day.

ANGELICO.

Letter of Victor Emmanuel to Pius IX.

The Italian journals publish the following letter, addressed by King VICTOR EMMANUEL to the Pope, and sent to His Holiness by Count PONZA DI SAN MARTINO:

MOST HOLY FATHER: With the affection of a son, with the faith of a Catholic, with the loyalty of a King, with the sentiment of an Italian, I address myself again, as I have done formerly, to the heart of your Holiness.

A storm full of perils threatens Europe. Favored by the war which desolates the centre of the Continent, the party of the cosmopolitan revolution increases in courage and audacity, and is preparing to strike, especially in Italy and in the provinces governed by your Holiness, the last blows at the monarchy and the Papacy.

I know, most Holy Father, that the greatness of your soul would not fall below the greatness of events, but for me, a Catholic King and an Italian King, and as such guardian and surety by the dispensation of Divine Providence and by the will of the nation and of the destinies of all Italians, I feel the duty of taking, in face of Europe and of Catholicity, the responsibility of maintaining order in the peninsula, and the security of the Holy See.

Now, most Holy Father, the state of mind of the populations governed by your Holiness, and the presence among them of foreign troops coming from different places with different intentions, are a source of agitation and of perils evident to all. Chance or the effervescence of passions may lead to violence and to an effusion of blood, which it is my duty and yours, most Holy Father, to avoid and prevent.

I see the indefeasible necessity for the security of Italy and the Holy See that my troops already guarding the frontiers should advance and occupy the positions which shall be indispensable to the security of your Holiness and to the maintenance of order.

Your Holiness will not see a hostile act in this measure of precaution. My Government and my forces will restrict themselves absolutely to an action conservative and tutelary of the rights, easily reconcilable, of the Roman populations with the inviolability of the Sovereign Pontiff and of his spiritual authority, and with the independence of the Holy See.

If your Holiness, as I do not doubt, and as your sacred character and the goodness of your soul give me the right to hope, is inspired with a wish equal to mine of avoiding all conflict and escaping the danger of violence, you will be able to take, with the Count PONZA DI SAN MARTINO, who presents you this letter, and who is furnished with the necessary instructions by my Government, those measures which shall best conduce to the desired end.

Will your Holiness permit me to hope still that the present moment, as solemn for Italy as for the Church and for the Papacy, will give occasion to the exercise of that spirit of benevolence which has never been extinguished in your heart toward this land, which is also your own country, and of those sentiments of conciliation which I have always studied with an indefatigable perseverance to translate into acts, in order that while satisfying the national aspirations the Chief of Catholicity, surrounded by the devotion of the Italian populations, might preserve on the banks of the Tiber a glorious seat independent of all human sovereignty?

Your Holiness, in delivering Rome from the foreign troops, in freeing it from the continual peril of being the battle-field of subversive parties, will have accomplished a marvelous work, given peace to the Church, and shown to Europe, shocked by the horrors of war, how great battles can be won and immortal victories achieved by an act of justice and by a single word of affection.

I beg your Holiness to bestow upon me your Apostolic benediction, and I renew to your Holiness the expression of my profound respect. Your Holiness' most humble, most obedient, and most devoted son,

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

FLORENCE, Sept. 8, 1870.

ENGLISH MEDIATION.

Deputation to Mr. Gladstone on the War.

On Sept. 27, Mr. GLADSTONE received a deputation of working men representing the trade societies of London, whose object was to urge on Her Majesty's Government the duty of mediation between France and Germany in the interest of peace. Mr. GEORGE POTTER, Mr. APPLEGARTH and other speakers addressed the right honorable gentleman, pointing out the evils which must result from the continuance of the war. They urged, also, that the working men are opposed to the dismemberment of France, and advocated the recognition of the Republican Government. Mr. GLADSTONE answered them thus:

MR. GLADSTONE'S REMARKS.

There are two or three main points which are set out in your resolutions; I will take them in the reverse order to which they stand. The third is in relation to a system of international arbitration; the second relates to mediation for the purpose of bringing about the close of hostilities; and the first is the recognition of the French Government. As regards the third—the use of international arbitration, or of reference to the good offices of a third party where a quarrel appears to be impending—I do not believe there is a single shade of difference between your sentiments and those of the Government. Fortunately, as far as the principle is concerned, it does not depend on us to inaugurate that system, strictly speaking, because at the conferences which accompanied the peace of Paris in 1856 the principle of such a system was recommended to the consideration of all Powers with all the authority that the voice of the United Kingdom could give; and where we have been concerned we have not declined ourselves to recognise that principle, and we endeavored to urge it in the present case. When this great and terrible war was on the point of breaking out we urged it upon both parties. The reasons of the failure of that proposal are on record; I need not refer to them. As regards the second resolution, that which expresses your desire that the Government should exercise its influence in bringing about a cessation of hostilities between France and Germany, you cannot possibly desire that cessation more than we do; you cannot be more earnest in the wish that an opportunity should be found where we could exercise a real influence for that purpose. I must say that I think nothing could be more unjust than a charge of lukewarmness that is made by any one against the Government of this country with respect to averting this war before it arose. I do not think there was any step that it was possible for us to take which was not taken for the purpose of averting it. And as to the feeling with which these steps were taken, the subject was our constant care by day and by night, and our measures were adopted with the best consideration we could give, and with all the earnestness of purpose which it was possible to have. Then, when we came to the close of the session, we advised a declaration in the speech from the throne—which is the most solemn form of assurance a government can give—that we should be on the constant watch for any opportunity of useful intervention, but the only thing that we have been able to do was to endeavor to bring the two parties face to face: that was obviously the first step to take, and we shall continue to do as we have done, watching any opening that may be offered according to the best judgment we can form, where any representation of ours may afford reasonable hope of a restoration of peace. That is the general basis upon which we stand.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENT.

Mr. GLADSTONE then referred to the remarks which had been made as to the feelings of the working men of this country and those of the democratic classes in Germany. He had no doubt that the deputation accurately represented the feelings of the working men of this country with regard to a desire that this terrific bloodshed should cease, but they must expect great nations engaged in conflict to claim to themselves to be in the first instance and last resort the proper judges of their own affairs. He hoped great weight would be given by the parties engaged in the war to the opinions of the neutral Powers, as he was satisfied when the neutral Powers were listened to, this country would be listened to with a weight inferior to that of no other State; but it was necessary before the neutral Powers determined upon so grave a step as that of offering, with some approach to authority, a recommendation to the belligerents, that they should see their way very clearly as to the precise form. With regard to the democratic sentiments said by the speakers to be existing in Germany, if that party was a strong one it would make itself heard, and he quite agreed in the hope that the expression of any such sentiments in Germany would be quite free.

INFLUENCE OF DYNASTIC INTERESTS.

The right honorable gentleman then said: Now we come to the main point of this discussion, because the position of the Government in France is on the threshold of this question. Everything that has been said as respects the principles upon which we ought to proceed I entirely accept. It has been thought that there has been a dynastic interest at work to prevent the recognition of the Government of France, and that there is some contrast to be found between the tardiness in recognizing the present French Government and the rapidity with which a Government of a different form and different origin was recognized on a different occasion. Now allow me to assure you that this is not so. Mr. GLADSTONE then proceeded to show that the present Provisional Government was for all practical working purposes recognized by us. Then arose the question what is the principle upon which the Government was to proceed; it would recognize any Government which the French people chose to accept for themselves. But (continued Mr. GLADSTONE) as it is not our business to lag behind France in that respect, so neither is it our business to go before France. If, before the Government exercising power in France has been recognized by the country, we recognize that Government, we are expressing an opinion that France has not expressed. The right honorable gentleman then proceeded to show that the present form of Government in France had not been recognized by that country, and added that as soon as France had decided upon what form of government she would have, this country would be ready to recognise it with as much alacrity as the last form of government had been recognized.

TERMS OF PEACE.

In reply to a question, Mr. GLADSTONE said that the terms upon which any peace might hereafter be made was a matter of the greatest gravity, and it must be plain to the deputation that anything the Government might have to say upon that, it ought to say in the first instance to the parties themselves.

NAPOLEON III.

Alleged Attempted Suicide of the Emperor.

The *Presse*, published at Vienna, gives the following extraordinary piece of correspondence from Cassels: "The Prussian Government has issued the sternest prohibition against the receipt at the Telegraph Office of a report of the circumstances which I shall now relate to you from authentic sources. In spite of all attempts at concealment, yesterday the news spread here like wildfire that NAPOLEON had, on the 18th, made an attempt at suicide. The details of the affair, as communicated by the officer on guard, are as follows: NAPOLEON, for two days, exhibited a strange elevation of spirits, which, up to this, had not been perceptible in him. He received, during the last few days, several dispatches and letters from Paris and Hastings, spoke extremely little, and for the two days left his room only once. This was about 5 o'clock in the evening. He had given orders that all dispatches which arrived should be brought to him immediately, wherever he was. Two, which had just come from Hastings and Brussels, were accordingly taken to him in the park. He read them, and grew visibly pale. He then returned to the castle, and shut himself up in his room. After they had seen or heard nothing of him for two hours, his immediate attendants began to be alarmed. About 9½ o'clock they resolved, on the pretext of having something important to communicate, to ask for admission into his room. Prince MURAT undertook the task, but to his repeated knocks and calls no answer was returned. After half an hour they broke open the door, and found NAPOLEON lying on the sofa in a deep faint. Two physicians were immediately fetched, and they succeeded, after the lapse of an hour, in bringing NAPOLEON to himself. Everything here points to an attempt at suicide, to which, of course, the officials will not agree. The Governor of Cassel made his appearance at a still later hour in the castle, which was in a state of the greatest confusion. The Governor did not leave till morning, and has sent a long account of the matter to the head-quarters. The whole population of Cassel went out today to Wilhelmshoehe to see NAPOLEON. He, however, 'in consequence of severe illness,' kept his room." The *Presse* evidently, and it would appear with reason, disbelieves the whole story. It remarks that, after Sedan, there is scarcely any bad news which could affect the Emperor so severely.

THE BOURBONS.

The Comte de Chambord Claims the Throne.

The *Phaire de Loire* publishes the following letter, which, it asserts, has been written and distributed by the Count DE CHAMBORD:

"Monseigneur is greatly affected by the situation of France. He follows with anxious solicitude the disastrous events which have brought the enemy before Paris, and now his bosom swells with the thought that it is perhaps to him, with Providence for his help, that should be confided the honor of saving our unhappy country.

The French Monarchy, of which Monseigneur is the heir, and which is resumed in his person, has done great things in days past, and more than once has saved France.

Monseigneur is convinced that this noble task is now his, and that today, as ever, right will triumph over might. He is, therefore, about to devote himself to this great work with all the prudence and energy which the circumstances require, and he calls upon his friends to accord him their devoted assistance.

The cause of Monarchy is now what it has always been—the cause of France herself. Many have given it to events, to interest, and influence, and other considerations. But now we have light. Revolution, whatever its form, has never given peace, security or liberty to the country. From the beginning she has always oscillated between anarchy and despotism, and today, for the third time, her sacred soil is invaded and defiled by the foreigner. * * *

* * * Monseigneur says, therefore, to all, 'Do not be disquieted, but hope. On the proper occasion I will present myself. On the day when France will have need of me, for whatever purpose, I shall be there. For forty years I have shown that I have not cared for power, but I have always cherished in my heart the love of France, and my devotion will always keep on a level with my duty.'

The oath is abolished, and consequently he can say that to his friends which he could not say before. Monseigneur earnestly calls upon them to avail themselves of the electoral functions, to become members of the communal and departmental councils, mayors, adjuncts, &c., in order to be present everywhere where they may advance the moral and material interests of the country.

In a few days a constituent assembly is to be elected. Will it be able to meet and do its work in the midst of the dangers and, perhaps, disasters of the country? * * * It is necessary, then, for the safety of our country that all parties set aside their indecision and susceptibility and come to us, because we represent Right, Truth and Justice. It is necessary that all those Frenchmen who have bowed the head to circumstances, and to the ephemeral Powers which have owed their existence to circumstances, should at last recognise that hereditary monarchy is now the only haven in which they can find peace, honor and security.

The Empire has delivered us over to the foreigner; the Republic is impotent in the presence of so great a disaster, and besides, she alarms by her doctrines and exaggerations.

There remains, then, hereditary traditional monarchy, which, in unison with the whole country, will hunt the invaders from our soil or obtain from them an honorable peace, which peace will be sincere and lasting, inasmuch as it will preserve intact both the honor and territory of France.

* * *

Monseigneur presents these reflections to the consideration of all his friends, and earnestly requests them to conform to these instructions in all those provinces where they have the right to count on success.

Confidence, devotion and firmness! God will do the rest!"

16th SEPT. 1870.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TENT-LIFE IN SIBERIA. By GEORGE KENNAN. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS. London: LOW, SON & MARSTON.

The failure of the Western Union Telegraph Company to make an overland line of wires to Europe by way of Asia, has been in one sense compensated for, at least as regards the reading public, by the books of Messrs. WHYMPER and DALL, and now that of the present author—all describing the wild and out-of-the-way parts of the world the line would have to run through, in British Columbia and Alaska, and along the coasts, steppes and straits of Russian Siberia. COLUMBUS himself may be said to have failed once in this direction; and as old MONTAIGNE would say, his defeat was as good as the successes of most other men.

At any rate, those books about the ruder tribes of humanity are very interesting to the rest of mankind; and we are very agreeably carried by Mr. KENNAN among the cliffy coasts and creeks of the Sea of Okhotsk, and into the midst of the Kamtchadals, Koraks and other tribes of the extreme verge of Asia. Under the direction of Col. BULKLEY, as engineer-in-chief of the proposed line, our author, in company with the Russian Superintendent, Major ABAZA, Messrs. MAHOOD and BUSH, proceeded from San Francisco in 1865, and in August landed at Petropaulsky on the peninsula of Kamtchatka; from which place the two last mentioned went down through the Sea of Okhotsk to the mouth of the Amoor, for the purpose of surveying the country round the west coast of that sea. The others went up through the mountain peninsula aforesaid, intending to join MAHOOD and BUSH at Geezhega, at the northern extremity of the land-locked gulf, and then explore the remainder of the way to the Anadyr River, lying to the north, in the neighborhood of the Arctic circle and Behring Strait. Our traveler's first experience of Kamtchatka was a surprise—mainly because he first saw it in a genial season. Instead of the hard, gray, frost-bitten country, which all old associations of the name prepared him to expect, he found green valleys, covered with flowers and a vegetation of the greatest luxuriance, swarming with birds, and traversed by rivers alive with fishes in great variety, while over all rose here and there, through the mists of that strange *Oberland*, the summits of snow-covered volcanoes, tallest of which ran up the Kloochefskoi, over 16,000 feet above the level of the sea. In November, 1865, our author and his companions, after a journey of twelve hundred miles, found themselves at the Russian settlement of Geezhega, on the upper coast of the Sea of Okhotsk, lying in the proposed route, between the northern station at the mouth of the Anadyr River, near Behrings, and the mouth of the Amoor, away to the south. In February, 1866, the entire party were again together at that place, comparing notes and experiences. They had found the country "though by no means favorable to the construction of a telegraph, presenting no obstacle which energy and perseverance could not overcome." During 1866 and up to the Summer of 1867, they made a variety of preparations, employing laborers, cutting posts, making stations, and distributing the stores received in the vessels from San Francisco; till at last they heard, from the men of the *Sea Breeze*, of New-Bedford, that the Atlantic line had been laid at last; and on the 15th of July they received the Company's orders to discharge the laborers, close up the business and return to America. The terrible Winters of the howling Siberian wilderness might have been overcome; but these and the successful ocean cable together would have been too much to contend against. The narrative manner of Mr. KENNAN is full of animation and pleasantry. Indeed, his great facetiousness would be in keeping with the most successful undertaking in the world; and it is only at the last page or two that the reader feels anything like disappointment. The book is prepared in the usual elegant style of Mr. PUTNAM's press.

NOTES AND QUERIES ON CHINA AND JAPAN, Vols. I., II., III. Hong Kong. 1869.
THE TREATY PORTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.
NOTES FOR TOURISTS IN THE NORTH OF CHINA.
A MONGOLIAN VOCABULARY.

These works, edited or compiled by Mr. N. B. DENNYS, late editor of the *China Mail*, form an appreciable addition to the stock of printed matter relating to the countries they treat of, and appear to have been very favorably reviewed by the local foreign Press. The *Notes and Queries* is after the plan of its English prototype, a collection of short contributions from sinologues, orientalists, and the general public, which affords a mine of wealth to those interested in the ethnology, geography and philology of Eastern Asia. The patience of the editor must have been severely tried by the Chinese compositors, upon whom devolved the work of setting copy embracing so many dissimilar languages. Articles involving the use of Chinese, French, German, Latin, Hebrew, and many other tongues, abound in its pages, and even hieroglyphics, specially cut for the purpose, appear among the collection. Apart from these ultra-learned morceaux, however, are many interesting pages in sober English, and the editor may be congratulated upon the success of his effort to establish this useful medium of literary intercommunication. The *Treaty Ports* is a volume of some 500 pages, giving ample particulars of the places open to foreign trade in China and Japan. As the only work of the kind existing, it appears to be a most useful aid to both residents and strangers, and reflects credit upon its joint authors, Messrs. MAYERS, KING, and DENNYS. The preface informs us that it was printed entirely by Chinese, and deprecates too severe a criticism of certain typographical errors—a plea we readily admit, in consideration of its general accuracy. The *Notes for Tourists* is a pamphlet which travelers in North China pronounce most useful. The maps of Pekin, in this and the *Treaty Ports* were constructed by Mr. DENNYS, and are the first of the sort ever published. *A Mongolian Vocabulary*, is chiefly remarkable as the only attempt yet made to express the language of that nomadic people in roman type. It is a little duodecimo of a few pages, and will doubtless be soon superseded by a more pretentious and comprehensive work. Meantime Mr. DENNYS enjoys the distinction of having acted as the pioneer in a philological field hitherto unexplored.

BLEAK HOUSE. LITTLE DORRITT. DAVID COPPERFIELD. By CHARLES DICKENS. Illustrated by SOL. ETYNGE, Jr. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.

These are three volumes of the Illustrated Household Edition of the great novelist's works. They are at once handsome and of a convenient size. The type and binding are excellent, and the artist's share in the work is to be especially commended. Mr. ETYNGE succeeds admirably in presenting the characteristics of the writer's ideal portraits, which we take to be the best evidence of his talent and conscientious labor.

OUTLINES OF HISTORY, WITH ORIGINAL TABLES. By ROBERT H. LABBERTON. Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER. 1870.

The work before us is introduced in a somewhat pretentious preface, which the matter that follows utterly fails to bear out. There is considerable justice in the writer's strictures upon the imperfections of existing methods of teaching history in our schools, but we fail to perceive that the strictly chronological basis which is here introduced to public attention, will do much to supply the want of a more interesting and intelligible mode of presenting the records of the past. To present history in its true character of "a vast, continuous, harmonious whole," is doubtless a very desirable achievement, but this is not to be accomplished by ignoring the various widely-divergent lines along which its progress may be traced. The mere chronological agreement of events is frequently a very misleading bond of union, and unless studied with reference to a more philosophical kind of connection, is practically useless. What possible instruction can be gained, for instance, in treating of MACCHIAVELLI, in connection with the epoch distinguished as that of the Wars of the Roses, or of ABULFEDA and DANTE, contemporaneously with the Anglo-Scotch struggle? Nor, coming to more modern times, is there anything but confusion introduced into the mind of a pupil by recalling the name of ALFIERI, in connection with the Anglo-American Revolution, or by the still more slovenly device of crowding the historical names and events of twenty years into a period loosely designated as "since the July Revolution of 1830." The really valuable part of the book seems to us to be contained in the appendix, where a highly succinct and suggestive outline of the course of ancient and modern history is presented, and in the carefully-drawn-up dynastic tables with which the volume concludes.

GEOLOGY AND REVELATION. By GERALD MOLLOY, D. D. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SONS.

Dr. MOLLOY, having devoted some years to the study of geology, in order to test the soundness of that science by the truths of Revelation, has found that the phenomena of the one may be logically and happily reconciled with the principles of the other. He coincides with the opinion of Cardinal WISEMAN on the subject, and justifies his views by a number of apt quotations from the writings of the early fathers of the Church. As regards religion, Dr. MOLLOY shows himself sufficiently orthodox; and, as regards science, LEYELL or HUMBOLDT would pronounce him just as orthodox. For the rest, this book is written in the most agreeable and lucid style of instruction, and we have not seen a work on the important subject of the prehistoric earth, and its wonderful growths of ages, which conveyed a clearer or more satisfactory idea of the whole science. It has learning for the most learned student, and an easy familiarity of statement and illustration which is always so welcome to the general reader, and which he does not always find in such dissertations—so that we can imagine what a good, serviceable book it would be to present to a boy or girl as a Christmas or New-Year's gift. The printing, the paper, the numerous illustrations, and the whole bringing out of it, are quite in keeping with the worth of the publication.

THE OPEN DOOR; OR, LIGHT AND LIBERTY. By J. HYATT SMITH. New-York: THEODORE E. PERKINS.

The purpose of this book, which is in a narrative form, is to examine into the spirit and practice of the Baptist Church, as to their agreement with its published professions. The author contrasts, in this story of the Baptist Church of Evansdale, "the bigotry of the church, in an age fast passing away, with the liberality and love of the present day." He protests against the continuance of obstructive declarations which repel thousands of disciples of Christ, who, believing that only immersion is baptism, have sought refuge and home in the Pedo-baptist Church. Let, he says, the growing liberality which his Church really practices be her published profession also. The story itself is vigorously and tersely related, and shows discriminating ability and skill in the delineation of the various characters involved—qualities which will commend it to the general reader. The book will be unquestionably popular among the members of the Church to which it is chiefly addressed, and who will, even where they may not wholly accept his views, find it difficult to refute his arguments, or to find fault with the tone and spirit of their illustration.

A COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY SCRIPTURE—CRITICAL, DOCTRINAL AND HOMILETICAL. By JOHN PETER LANGE, D. D., in connection with a number of eminent European divines. Translated from the German, revised, enlarged and edited by PHILIP SCHAFF, in connection with American scholars of various Evangelical denominations. Vol. VII. of the New Testament. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO. 1870.

This volume, containing a commentary on the Epistles of Paul to the Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians and Colossians, forms the seventh instalment of what is really a *magnum opus* in theological literature. In common with those which have preceded it, the present volume has the characteristic of bringing the results of the latest criticism and philological research to bear upon the elucidation of the sacred writings, regarded from an Evangelical stand-point. The dicta of opposing schools of interpretation are frankly stated, and the authorities are given for rejecting them. The doctrinal sections of the Commentary are conceived in a spirit of great tolerance, but are at the same time stated without ambiguity, and with a clear definition of their logical consequences. The series of volumes cannot fail to be of great service to ministers and students, for whom they are more particularly intended.

WORKDAY CHRISTIANITY. By ALEXANDER CLARK. Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER.

In this book, as in so many other works of religious instruction, there is a purpose of bringing the avocations and sciences of social life into harmony with the words and doctrines of Revelation: and a number of our trades are brought into appropriate juxtaposition with several texts of the Bible. Each of these trades—the carpenter, the mason, the brick-layer, the founder, the machinist, the potter, the glass-maker, the printer, the pilot, the weaver, the day-laborer—has its own essay, headed with its motto, of more or less fitness. That of the carpenter—a trade put at the head of all others—being: "Is not this the carpenter?" (Mark vi., 3;) and that of the printer: "O that my words were now written; O that they were printed in a book!" (Job xix., 23.) A great many good workmen would doubtless be gratified to find how much of the Gospel is wrapt up with their customary avocations, and they would also be benefited by a perusal of these little lay-sermons, which are written in a very attractive style. Mr. CLARK exhibits a very judicious and happy talent for such compositions; and if the "trades" do not take to them, so much the worse for themselves.

MISTAKEN; OR, THE SEEMING AND THE IDEAL. By LYDIA FULLER. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 1870.

There is no good reason why Swedenborgianism should not have its romance; but most people who want to have the doctrines of the "Swedish seer" would, we imagine, prefer to have them without the irrelevant admixture of a love-story; and most people who read novels would prefer to have the story without the doctrinal disquisitions. In the present instance, SWEDENBORG has certainly not gained by the alliance, and the narrative, such as it is, has decidedly suffered. The author has been more intent upon outlining a creed than in drawing interesting and well-defined types of character. The personages who figure in the volume are accordingly of the most shadowy and unrecognizable kind, and indulge, within the space of a few short months, in more dreary talk about the inexplicable mysteries of creation and the human soul than we should have supposed anybody capable of accomplishing within a lifetime. We don't know that anybody will be much wiser as to the origin of evil by being informed that it stands in the same relation to the Creator as the shadow does to the tree. To any one impressed with the luminous nature of this theory, we can commend the book as containing a good deal more of the same sort.

GREEK PRAXIS, OR GREEK FOR BEGINNERS. By J. A. SPENCER, S. T. D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the College of the City of New-York. New-York: IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO. 1870.

This handy little manual seems admirably adapted for the purpose with which it sets out—"to furnish such matter as is essential to a beginner in Greek, and which must be mastered and made his own, before he can enter, with either comfort or satisfaction, upon the reading and translating of a Greek writer." The author very properly dissents from the application of such perfunctory methods as that of OLLENDORF's, to the ancient languages, but at the same time succeeds in showing that a quantity of confusing minutiæ may, with equal advantage, be removed out of the way of the student of the classic as of the modern tongues. To present the grammatical rudiments of Greek, together with reading lessons, notes and vocabulary, in so small a compass, is a work requiring no little pains, and it is no slight praise to say that the author has accomplished it with considerable success.

MONSIEUR SYLVESTRE. A Novel. By GEORGE SAND. Translated from the French by FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1870.

This is one of the fictions of the author of *Consuelo*, whose interest is chiefly of a subjective character. The narrative is contained in a series of letters, which are framed with all the consummate art never absent from the pen of Mme. DUDEVANT. It was first published in 1866, and is throughout concerned with the problems of contemporary society, and the speculations which agitate the contemplative minds of the age. The story is not very exciting, and the matter of propriety is by no means peculiarly French. There is a good deal of tendency and truth in its delineation of traits of personal character. Once the inherent improbability of bringing together a number of highly-remarkable people within the limited area of a rural suburb of Paris is got over, the rest may be accepted as natural enough, and to those who are of an introspective turn of mind, the book will possess many charms. The translation has been very creditably performed.

TREATISE ON THE BANKRUPT LAW. By AUDLEY W. GAZZAM. New-York: GEORGE S. DELLER. 1870.

As the author modestly puts it, "this little work is presented to the public with the hope that it may prove in some degree useful to business men, if not to the profession, until some person more competent and possessed of more leisure, shall furnish a treatise on the provisions and workings of the Bankrupt law, which shall fully meet the wants of the community." The book is, of course, mainly an exposition of the provisions of the act of 2d March, 1867. It is arranged and digested in a manner that is at once very intelligible and very convenient for reference. Forms of all necessary schedules are given in an appendix, and the amended Bankrupt act is reproduced, followed by a very useful index to its clauses. Altogether, the treatise amply fulfills its promise of being useful to the legal student, as well as to the man of business, for whom it is specially intended.

NOTES AND VOCABULARY FOR WHITNEY'S GERMAN READER. New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.

The student of German will find himself largely prompted and assisted by these "notes," in which the text of the *Reader* is scanned, illustrated, and parsed in a minute and satisfactory manner. It is an excellent kind of "key"—not to use our common school-boy word, "cog;" and the reader of the extracts in the other book is here gratified, furthermore, with short biographical notices of the authors quoted; while, to save the trouble of referring to a regular dictionary, there is added a "vocabulary" of all the words used in the *Reader*. The student, with this "key" in his hand, will get on almost as well as if he had the teacher at his elbow.

TREATISE ON PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE. By JOSEPH C. HUTCHINSON, M. D. New-York: CLARK & MAYNARD.

The line of Pope—

> "The proper study of mankind is man"—

might very fairly be the motto of this book, which instructs the reader in everything most needful to be known respecting his own physical system, and the means and observances by which it may best be kept in a condition of good order and healthful activity—a science which should be learned before any other science in the schools, but which is too often left out of the curriculum altogether. This book teaches a great number of useful things affecting the human body—giving explanations of optics, the microscope, poisons, &c., together with a glossary of the terms commonly used in medical dissertations. A number of illustrations give additional value to the publication.

THE DIVINE COMEDY OF DANTE ALIGHIERI. Translated by HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. 3 vols. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.

It was eminently fitting that a less expensive edition of Mr. LONGFELLOW's highly-valued translation than that first published should be placed within the reach of the very large reading public who are familiar with his works. Accordingly, we have such an edition, in three volumes. They are produced with great attention to convenience of form and elegance of type, paper, and binding. The mere announcement of this publication will be received with pleasure, and will, no doubt, be followed by a large demand for copies of the book.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, according to the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. Albany: CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN & SONS. 1870.

Our attention has been directed to this volume in consequence of a paragraph copied into the TIMES, stating that Bishop DOANE had authorized an edition of the Prayer Book teaching the Scotch doctrine of the Sacrament, &c. The publishers state that the above is the only edition of the Prayer Book authorized by the Bishop, and in it we certainly find no trace of the views regarding the Communion held by a large section of the Scotch Episcopal Church, and of which the Bishop of Brechin is the latest expositor.

THE STUDENT'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON. Condensed from the Larger Work of WASHINGTON IRVING. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON. 1870.

This volume supplies a desideratum by presenting in a compact and readable form the essential portions of the contents of WASHINGTON IRVING's great work. Its usefulness to the juvenile student might have been increased by the addition of a chronological summary and a copious index. The manner in which the work of compression has been effected is, however, deserving of all praise. The steel engravings which accompany the book are very creditably executed.

MARK DUNNING'S ENEMY. By MARY DEVINELL CHELLIS. Boston: HENRY A. YOUNG & CO. 1870.

Novels with a purpose are seldom very entertaining books, and there is a certain mannerism about "temperance tales," standard, or otherwise, that probably prevents them from having a higher range of utility than that of supplying to the faithful abstainer a congenial species of literary recreation. We find nothing in the present volume to distinguish it from the general mediocrity of cognate productions. The moral is certainly better than the story.

—The *New Era* is the latest born of the new monthly magazines. We lately adverted, in another column, to the principles on which it was to be conducted as set forth in the salutatory of its editor, Rev. RAPHAEL D'C. LEWIN. The periodical bears upon its title-page that it is "devoted to the interests of religion and humanity, and to the diffusion of knowledge on Judaism and Jewish literature." Mr. LEWIN is well known as one of the boldest and most uncompromising of the reformers of the Jewish Church. His own contributions to the magazine before us are characterized by all the vigor and eloquence for which he has a well-earned reputation. The chief articles contained in the first number are "One God and One Religion," "Reason and Religion," "The Modern View of Nature" and "The Genesis of Novel Writing." None of the contributors are names known in the field of magazine literature, but the merits of these papers are, nevertheless, very considerable. The stand-point from which the theological and philosophical questions under discussion are viewed, is a consistently rationalistic one. This is no new development of the Jewish mind, but it is somewhat of a novelty to find it becoming the distinctive feature in an aggressive and reforming effort of the Jewish Church. One at least of Mr. LEWIN's *collaborateurs* is evidently not of Jewish race, and the prospectus of the periodical announces that writers not adhering to the faith of Judaism will regularly contribute to its pages. Altogether "the only Jewish monthly magazine in the English language" is a very creditable addition to our stock of periodicals.

Shoemakers' Strike at Baltimore—The Employers Treat With the Strikers.

The Baltimore *American*, of the 8th inst., says:

The committee appointed by the manufacturers of custom work a few days since to confer with the boot and shoe makers for the purpose of inducing the strikers to modify their bill of charges, have conferred with a committee of the strikers, but did not succeed in their mission. The strikers insist on the rates demanded by them, and avow themselves able to continue the strike for an indefinite period. The bosses are in a quandary as to how they shall act in the premises, and would willingly compromise the matter, but the journeymen declare that they must receive an advance of wages or else they will not resume work. Should the strikers succeed in their demands the price of fine boots and shoes will be materially increased, and the said increase will have to be paid by an already overtaxed community, or coarse work worn. In reference to the existing strike, the employers are regarded by the journeymen as divided into three classes—first, second and third. The first class is composed of those engaged almost exclusively in manufacturing for regular customers, the second, of those who make stock work [illegible], and the third [illegible] smaller class, who [illegible] articles. The advance now demanded, although made in all three classes, falls most heavily on the second class. In order to an intelligible understanding of the subject it should be here stated that the manufacture of boots, shoes and gaiters is divided into two distinct branches—the manufacture of the legs or uppers being one, and the soles and attaching the uppers thereto another. The employers of the second class have heretofore been paying $3 per pair for making the bottoms and attaching the uppers of single sole shoes and gaiters—now $3 75 is demanded; and for the same, double sole, $3 25 was formerly the price—now, by the new schedule of the journeymen, it is $4 25. For the same work on single sole boots the demand is $3 50 per pair, formerly $2 75, and for double soles $4, instead of $3. The price for work on the uppers has also been advanced in about a like proportion.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A Growl from a Traveler.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a visitor from the other side of the Atlantic, will you permit me to offer a few remarks relative to an article upon "The Street Cars," contained in your paper lately, in which you speak of the advantage gained by the public in the reduction of the fares to five cents. Now, it appears to me that this is one of those very small benefits for which we are taught to be forever grateful; and doubtless the feeling is entertained by the poorer, and from your remarks, I fear, the rougher class of the traveling public. But may I venture to submit that the great struggle for this small result is very suggestive of "straining at the gnat and swallowing the camel." I am not at all surprised at the insult and annoyance experienced by the respectable class of passengers forced to use this mode of conveyance, the full objection to which, with the attendant risk of loss of property, can be fully realized in the course of one or two journeys. But, Sir, fully appreciating the great services you are rendering in exposing the tremendous abuses existing in this great City, you might add one more service to the many already afforded, and at once raise your voice against the terrible imposition of the hackney carriage drivers, who literally claim to be your "highwaymen." It is only by forcing the drivers to accept a tariff of fares, dictated by common honesty, that people may escape the risks alluded to in your article. As the matter now stands, by riding in the cheaper vehicle your pocket is picked "against the law," and in availing yourself of the dearer mode of conveyance it is filched from you with the sanction of the law. You cannot ride a dozen yards without the minimum charge being one dollar. In fact, you are entirely at the mercy of the drivers with respect to their charges. Only yesterday I asked one of these "gentlemen of the road" his charge for taking me about a couple of miles. "Four dollars," was his modest reply. I should mention it was a single-horse carriage, and in the most dilapidated condition. In fact, driver, horse and cab appeared for many years to have "braved the battle and the breeze" of life. I need scarcely say I objected to the immodest demand, and after trying two or three other proprietors, eventually succeeded in accomplishing this rather pressing journey of mine for three dollars, which I calculated to represent about eleven shillings (gold) of the currency of that British portion of the globe of which your correspondent is a mean-spirited native. Now, I am aware that I had no right to set foot in your grand and amusing country without having previously chartered one ship at least to convey the necessary amount of specie for my very moderate requirements, but having read a little tract upon America, entitled "Not so bad," or "so dear," or so something or other "as we seem," why, I provided myself with a draft upon one of your colossal bankers here for five thousand dollars, just to defray my expenses for a couple of months, and essayed the journey. I shall not soon forget the look of surprise expressed upon the manly countenance of the cashier, when, in course of conversation, I informed him, as he handed me the dusky and moldy-looking notes, those varying representatives of the metallic currency, that I intended to thoroughly enjoy myself for a few weeks. Upon this he good-naturedly suggested that I ought to secure an early passage back, in order to avoid the rough weather. I have since unmistakably interpreted that look of surprise and advice into the firm belief entertained by the giver, that if I did not do so in the course of a few days I should not have enough money left for my passage. Now, Sir, you will say, what has all this to do with "car fares." Nothing, I confess, more than a traveler's expression of opinion upon the enormous expense attending everything here, and a hope that in a short time the wisdom of this great people will see the advantage of trading at such a tariff as shall enable the business and pleasure-seekers of the world coming to see the wonders of this glorious country—so enthusiastically appreciated in the first, and, I hope, not the last visit made by

Yours obediently. AN ENGLISHMAN.

Dr. Cottman and Yellow Fever.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "R. Mead," is evidently laboring under an erroneous impression, in relation to the existence of a "difference of opinion among the medical officers of the Board of Health." Dr. MORRIS, the Sanitary Inspector, requested me to see the cases in the Morgue at Bellevue Hospital, and the cases in hospital on Governor's Island. I gave it, then, as my opinion, that no "contagious disease" existed on Governor's Island, and I am still of the opinion the epidemic on Governor's Island is not contagious, but I have never heard from any physician of the Health Board whether he regarded yellow fever as contagious or not. It is an open question, and advocated by equally high authority as is found in the opposition. The history of the first cases on Governor's Island, as given by the Surgeon of the post, were not marked by the characteristic symptoms, regarded as pathognomic of yellow fever. The first case I saw, with all the symptoms which characterize yellow fever, unmistakably, was on the 30th of September.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
THOS. COTTMAN, M. D.,
Inspector of Street Cleaning.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 7, 1870.

German Superiority.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am much surprised that a journal so well informed as the TIMES should labor under such false ideas in reference to the attributes of German superiority in the present war. The German military and educational systems are held up to Americans as something which they should copy; and, in a leading article of a recent number of your journal, the writer lauds the King of Prussia as a constitutional monarch, yielding to the control of his Parliament the levy and expenditure of the public taxes, and regarding the Press of Germany as the unfettered exponents of the popular will. Now, firstly, as to the question of popular education, I have before me a comparative statement of the average attendance at the public schools of various countries of Europe, according to population, which was compiled by Mr. JAMES W. GERARD for the Board of Education of this City. Here it is: In Prussia, the average school attendance was eighty per cent. of those of school age; in France, seventy-six; in Austria, forty; in Spain, —benighted Spain!—eighty; in Switzerland—a Republic—ninety-five; in Sweden, sixty-two; in Bavaria—which is German Catholic—eighty-three; in Denmark, ninety; in Belgium, sixty-six; in Norway, eighty. England and Ireland are not given. Secondly, as to the Prussian military system of compulsory service. "It is," to use the language of Superintendent RANDALL in reference to the compulsory educational system, "inconsistent with the genius of free institutions." Under it every citizen has to spend three years, at the most important time of life, within the precincts of a barracks, his liberty under the restraint of martial law, and his industrial labor lost to society. After that service in the regular army, he is placed on the reserve, and is still only a soldier, as it were, on furlough. And yet, see what poor soldiers these Germans make in our country, in comparison with Americans or Irishmen. In our State militia they are the laughing-stock of the people who view processions on holidays—talking in the ranks, unequal in line and step, smoking and drinking at every halt, ill-tempered in their intercourse with civilians while on duty, and noisy and excited in their movements. In our regular army, to which they contribute a larger proportion of recruits than even Americans or Irish, they lack the *esprit de corps* and soldierly "set-up" of either. Perhaps it is their "soldiering" experience that has incapacitated so many Germans from employments more honorable and useful than barbers, and *chiffoniers*, and street musicians, and liquor and cigar dealers. Thirdly, as to the freedom enjoyed under the Prussian Government, the fact that so many of them are compelled to run away from their own country to others is hardly in favor of such a belief. Why do they come here in such hordes, and invoke the protection of our Government against that of their own country? King William's [illegible] evidences of the peaceful disposition of the German people. In 1866, he went to war with Austria, and arbitrarily helped himself from the treasury of the nation, when the Prussian Parliament refused the supplies. The Press and the public assemblies are completely under his control, and exist only at his will, as Dr. JACOBY, GUSTAVE STRUVE, FRANZ SIGEL, and others testify. In many country towns of Prussia the bell-crier is the only gazette known to the people.

As to your quoting Mr. LOWE, the Chancellor of the British Exchequer, as an authority, wherein he tells us that "an armed nation is the best defense of popular rights and individual freedom," I would refer you to the fact that the British Government, of which Mr. LOWE is a leading member, takes good care that the Irish nation shall not be armed, not to say drilled and disciplined, which latter have ever been penal offenses if practiced by Irishmen in Ireland. Mr. LOWE thus unwittingly confesses that Irishmen in Ireland must be kept in slavish subjection, if his doctrine be accepted as a premise. An armed nation of citizens, like that of the United States, is a different thing from an armed nation of professional soldiers, like that of Prussia, wherein the citizen becomes extinct in the soldier, subject to martial law and compulsory idleness.

H. C. J.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Buffalo public park is soon to have $10,000 expended upon its improvement.

The mills of Valley Falls have all resumed work. They had been at a stand-still for several weeks in consequence of the drouth.

Three men went to hunt a grizzly bear near San José, Cal., a short time since, and were all killed.

A crab-apple tree, near Black River Falls, Wis., has borne fruit twice this season, and is now blossomed for the third time.

A lady on a down train to Springfield, Mass., gave the occupants of the car a surprise last week by presenting her blushing young husband with a son.

The Oswego editors pride themselves on having several shops in that city where railroad coach-building has reached a very high state of perfection.

Rev. C. H. MARSHALL, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, has been compelled to resign through the failure of his voice.

A young girl of Schenectady has been committed to the Troy jail in default of $20 fine, for having promenaded through the streets with a colored man.

Miss ANGIE KING, the unsuccessful candidate for a post-office appointment in Wisconsin, is about to revenge herself on the country by coming out as an interpreter of the poets.

The body of the missing gentleman, Mr. GEORGE BARR, has been found floating in the river at Malone, in this State. It is evident from marks of violence on the head that a foul murder has been committed.

New-Orleans has a cotton-factory at last. The building is of brick, and contains 3,360 spindles and 60 looms. As yet, only thirty-five hands are employed, and the wages paid range from 40 cents to $1 50 per day.

One of the female "Freshmen" of the Michigan University, gave a convincing proof of the superiority of her sex, the other day, by asking a Professor to explain a point which she declared she understood, but "them gentlemen back there do not."

Another meeting in favor of free wharfage has been held at Cincinnati, Ohio. The proceeds from this tax amount to $30,000, while the actual expenses of the city government for maintaining a river police does not exceed $3,500.

Two octogenarians who had been betrothed in early life, were recently united in wedlock at Galesburg, Ill. In the interval between the separation and reunion, each had been twice married and twice left alone by the death of their companions.

The report of the directors of the Dexter and Newport Railroad shows that $18,000 have been received on the lease to the Maine Central Railroad, and that $10,000 have been paid as interest on town scrip, leaving $7,500 to be divided among the holders of $121,700 worth of stock.

A bridegroom at Richmond, Va., the other day was so charmed by the prospect of wedded bliss that he forgot to procure a license, and kept the wedding party in the church for nearly two hours, while he went to hunt up the Clerk of Hustings Court.

Lawrence County, Ind., has a family of fifteen persons, named JOLLY, whose combined weight exceeds 3,200 pounds. Five of them, three brothers and two sisters, unitedly measure thirty-three feet. Some time since seven of the number joined the Methodist Church on the same day. A jolly good family, truly.

The champion hopper of the period has turned up at Albany. He has only one leg, but shows so much expertness in the use of it that he challenges the world to produce a man who can out-hop him. Last week he hopped a mile in front of the Capitol, to the admiration of a large crowd. What next?

At the recent meetings of the Manchester manufacturing companies, the accounts of one corporation—the Manchester Print Works—showed a decline of twenty per cent. in the production of last year. The sales were about $3,000,000—over half a million less than the previous year, and the loss on the sales of goods during the year, upward of $468,000.

The Nashua Bank, one of the best known of the old New-Hampshire State banks, has wound up its affairs, and divided the remaining surplus, amounting to seven per cent., which makes a total division of seventy-five per cent. It had been in existence for a quarter of a century, and from the start gave its stockholders eight per cent. upon their investments.

Failing to secure justice at San Francisco, the other day, for a breach of contract, a few wealthy Celestials of that city took the law into their own hands, seized the spokesman of their brother barbarians, who had failed to come to time, carried him into a small room, pinioned him with a rope and a broom-stick, bent him to a sitting posture, placed a piece of wood in his mouth, and kept him in that position for three days.

Hon. CORNELIUS COLE, United States Senator from California, was honored with a serenade at San Francisco recently, on his arrival from Washington. In response to a general call, he made a short speech, in which he spoke of the railroad union between the East and West. He said: "Most of the cities and towns in the interior found it to their advantage to order many of their goods directly from the East, and San Francisco did not now entirely supply the wants of the vast country which had heretofore been tributary to her. He was confident that trade would soon resume its legitimate channel; and that if manufactories were built up, and the struggling interests and enterprises encouraged, all would soon come out right. What we needed was more manufactories."

A Gang of Highwaymen Arrested.

JOHN KANE, of Poughkeepsie, was, early yesterday morning, assaulted by a gang of thieves at the corner of West and Morris streets, who with considerable violence, robbed him of a small sum of money. The cries for help uttered by the victim, attracted the attention of Sergt. OATES and officer ROBINSON, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who gave chase to the gang as they scattered in an effort to escape. The officers were fortunate in arresting one of the men, named PATRICK BRENNAN, whom they found concealed under a truck, and also PETER SCANLAN, who made a desperate attempt to escape by leaping into the North River and swimming into the stream. He was overhauled by means of a boat. Both of the accused were subsequently arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, who held them for trial at the General Sessions in default of $5,000 bail each. The unfortunate complainant was sent to the House of Detention.

Serious Affray among Policemen—The Combatants Held to Bail.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, patrolmen PATRICK SLAVIN, CHAS. DUNLEARY and PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, all assigned in the Second Precinct, entered the Pearl-street Hotel, at the corner of Pearl and Ferry streets, for the purpose of obtaining breakfast. This proceeding was harmless enough, but the officers became involved in a quarrel while discussing their meal, and so far forgot themselves and the Police Department that they had recourse to violence, and a free fight was the result. The affray lasted several minutes, to the great annoyance and inconvenience of the guests and employes of the hotel, and during its progress SLAVIN was severely bitten in the nether lip, and MCLAUGHLIN in the cheek and lip, all of the combatants being pretty well bruised and cut in their triangular struggle. The noise attracted the attention of the officer on post, who summoned all three of his brother officers, and escorted them to the Beekman-street Police Station, when Capt. DE CAMP ordered his subordinates as prisoners, and sent them to the Tombs to answer the counter charges of assault they made against each other. When the culprit policemen appeared before Justice HOGAN, it appeared that the principal fight was between SLAVIN and MCLAUGHLIN, and that DUNLEARY acted as a peace-maker. All three of the accused were, however, held to bail in the sum of $300 each to await a trial.

PRISON REFORM.

The National Congress in Cincinnati—What it Proposes—Important Papers to be Presented.

A "National Congress on Penitentiary and Reformatory Discipline" is to assemble in Cincinnati to-morrow, and continue in session ten days. The object of this assemblage, which is the first of the kind ever held in this country, is to discuss the whole subject of prison discipline, and the treatment of criminals and offenders of all grades against the good order and well-being of society. Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has consented to preside over the Congress, and will open its proceedings with an address to-morrow evening. A large number of the most distinguished authorities on the subject of the treatment of crime, both in this country and Europe, have promised to be present or to furnish papers upon the various subjects to be discussed by the Congress.

Among the papers promised are the following:

"General View of Prisoners in the United States"—by E. C. WINES, D.D., Secretary New-York Prison Association.

"General View of Prison Discipline in Europe"—by Baron FRANZ VON HOLTZENDORFF, L. L. D., Professor of Law in the Royal University of Berlin.

"Prison Discipline in Denmark"—by FR. BRUUN, Inspector of Prisons in Denmark.

"The Irish System of Prison Discipline"—by Sir WALTER CROFTON, C. B., Winchester, England.

"The Proper Purposes of Prison Discipline"—by Sir JOHN BOWRING, Claremont, England.

"The Ideal of a true Prison System for a State"—by Z. R. BROCKWAY, Superintendent Detroit House of Correction.

"Terms of Sentence; whether greater Equality for the same or similar Offenses is desirable, and if so, how to be Secured"—by Hon. ROBERT PITMAN, New-Bedford, Mass.

"The substitution of Reformatory Sentences for Time Sentences"—by M. D. HILL, Esq., Bristol, England.

"Indefinite Sentences; how far Practicable, and how to be guarded against Abuse"—by Hon. T. W. DWIGHT, L. L. D., President of Columbia College Law School.

"Habitual Criminals"—by Col. G. Y. W. HENDERSON, Commissioner of Police, London.

"The absolute Dependence of the Criminal Class on the Co-operation of Certain Capitalists, and the Possibility of Extinguishing the Criminal Class by Compelling the withdrawal of such Co-operation."

"The Coming Prison"—by Hon. HENRY CORDIER, Superintendent of Prison Workhouse, Pittsburg, Penn.

"The Irish Prison System—how far Applicable to this Country"—by F. B. SANBORN, late Secretary Massachusetts Board of State Charities.

"Confidence in the Inmates of Reformatories as an Element of Success in their Treatment"—by Brother TELLOW, Rector of the Catholic Protectory, New-York.

"The true Ideal of a Reform School-ship"—by OLIVER S. STRONG, President Board of Managers, New-York House of Refuge.

"Restitution, as an Element in Criminal, Punishment"—by Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, London, England.

"Criminal Registers, (*casiers judiciaires*,) as a means of Knowing the Antecedents of Persons Previously Convicted of Crime"—by M. BONNEVILLE DE MARSANGY, Counsellor of the Imperial Court of Paris.

"A National Prison Bureau"—by Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD, M. C., Ohio.

"The Boarding out of Pauper Children"—by Miss JOANNA M. HILL, Bristol, England.

"The Questions Proper to be Considered at an International Prison Congress"—by Signor M. BELTRANI SCALIA, Inspector-General of Prisons in the Kingdom of Italy.

The last two days of the Congress are to be devoted to the discussion and adoption, so far as practicable, of a series of propositions of the nature of a declaration of principles of penitentiary and reformatory discipline.

BASE-BALL.

The Gold-Ball Match.

The Atlantic and Mutual nines took their departure last evening for Troy, and to-day they will play a match together for the benefit of the Troy Half Orphan Asylum. The contest will be rendered more than ordinarily interesting from the fact that the corporate authorities of Troy have offered a valuable gold ball as a prize to the winning club on the occasion. On Tuesday the Atlantics play their fifth exhibition game this season with the Haymakers.

Atlantic vs. Yale College.

On Thursday the Yale College nine will visit Brooklyn to play a game with the Atlantics, on the Capitoline Grounds, and they will probably play the Excelsiors the following day. This will be an interesting contest.

Actors in the Field.

To-morrow the minstrels engaged at Tony Pastor's Opera-house will play a game of base-ball with the actors of the Olympic Theatre, Brooklyn, on the Capitoline Grounds, and a lively time is anticipated. "Brudder Bones" will pitch against the leading tragedian of the Olympic, and the light comedians will do the base running.

Excelsior vs. Athletic.

These first-class amateur clubs play their first match together this season on Wednesday next, on the Capitoline Grounds.

The Grand Cricket Match this Week.

The most prominent event of the cricket season of 1870 will take place this week near Philadelphia, the contest being one between eleven American cricketers and eleven English players. The former will be taken from the Young America Club, and will include Messrs. H. NEWHALL, C. NEWHALL, G. NEWHALL, D. NEWHALL, R. NEWHALL, LARGE, BAIRD, JOHNS, GUMMY, PEASE and BUSSIER. The English eleven will include the following professionals of the Germantown, Philadelphia, St. George, New-York, and Willow Clubs, viz.: MCINTYRE, PEARSON, NORLEY, CARPENTER and the brothers EASTWOOD. The amateurs of the English eleven will be Messrs. COOPER, ROGERSON, BYRON, BANCE and STEAD. The game will commence at 11 A. M. on Friday, Oct. 14, on the grounds of the Young America Club, at Germantown. Parties from New-York taking the early train via Camden and Amboy on Friday will reach the grounds in time. Delegates from the principal cricket clubs of the country will be present. The match excites as much interest in cricketing circles as the All England Eleven games did. It will be a two days' contest, and promises to be the best display of cricket ever seen in the country in any local contest.

Aid for Cuban Women and Children.

The following appeal of the American Woman's Aid Society for the relief of Cuban women and children, commends itself to all friends of humanity, whether they sympathize with the Cuban cause or not:

We earnestly call on Americans for sympathy and aid in the cause of suffering Cuba. Scarcely a week passes that we do not read of Cuban patriots killed on the field of battle, or perishing on the scaffold, because they "dare to strive for independence." Many of us read these things without realizing that these men leave families, who, thus deprived of their natural protectors, and losing whatever means they may possess by confiscation, are thrown out absolutely moneyless, friendless and shelterless. It is for these poor victims of the revolution that we beg your contributions. Send us money, clothing, (new or old,) and any article whatever that may be sold at a Fair or auction. We are sure Americans cannot be indifferent to a struggling sister people, and will not on this occasion forget the sympathy and generosity for which they are distinguished. Donations will be received by Mrs. Judge ROOSEVELT, No. 836 Broadway.

Mrs. Judge Roosevelt, President; Mrs. Judge Barrett, Secretary; Mrs. Ralph Mead, Jr., Treasurer; Mrs. E. B. Phelps, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Mrs. S. G. Courtney, Mrs. E. de Villaverde, Mrs. C. M. Colas, Mrs. Miguel Embil, Mrs. Mayorca, Mrs. Dr. Doremus, Mrs. Lucian B. Chase, Mrs. George Wood, Mrs. Jaspar Grosvenor, Miss Rhinelander, Mrs. R. B. Connolly, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. N. H. Decker, Mrs. Gen. Jordan, Mrs. H. Peters Gray, Mrs. Col. Raymond, Mrs. Gen. Quesada, Mrs. William Gerard.

Court Calendars This Day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR TUESDAY.

Nos.
285—Kledont et al. vs. W. S. City of Hartford.
214—Robinson vs. steam-boat City of Hartford.
135—Terry vs. sloop Lexington.
246—Wills vs. schooner Ocean Belle.
148—Leavitt et al. vs. Jewett et al.

Nos.
255—Burtes, Jr., vs. Pearce et al.
256—Lynch vs. Eastman et al.
240—Johnson et al. vs. steamer Neibe et al.
248—Hewett vs. steam-boat Transit.
249—Bass vs. steam-boat Transit.
91—Ayres vs. brig Sea Foam.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
97—Doyle vs. Jones.
173—O'Connor vs. Bramin.
194—Hughes vs. Heath.
201—O'Neil vs. The N. Y. Silver Mining Co. of Nevada.

Nos.
204—Harris vs. Jex.
218—Edgar vs. McCaffrey.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.
130—Zeinn vs. Freel.
171—Sayward vs. Wright.
175—Hopkins vs. Moulton.

Nos.
176—Long vs. Presse.
191—Pillot vs. Pickersgill.

The call commences at No. 193, West Side Bank vs. Pugsley.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT, AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Part I.—Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1897—Brink vs. Hanover Fire Insurance Co.
1805—Brink vs. The Republic Fire Insurance Co.
919—Rockwell vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.
475—Strasburger vs. Fiske, Jr.
1775—King vs. Van Olief, executor, &c.
1783—Edwards vs. Keutgen.
687—Robinson vs. Strauss.
2163—Butterfield Overland Dispatch vs. Arnold.
1949—French vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.

Nos.
1181—Weir vs. Shreve.
1615—Morehead vs. Mc[illegible].
2191—Hardenburgh vs. Whitney.
2197—Fitch vs. Marshall.
2203—McNicol vs. Duncan.
2207—Blagg vs. Bobb.
1889½—Swords, adm'x, &c., vs. Edgar.
2209—Pray, President, &c., vs. Cascitt.
2211—Sparkman vs. Zingsem.
2215—Klein vs. Craft.
1351—Stout, &c., vs. Stribling.
2217—Nolan vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.

Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1742—Squires vs. Abbott.
1748—Brown vs. Watts.
6682—Smith, Jr. vs. Goodale.
1576—Hill vs. Mackenzie.
1660—De Witt vs. Pacific Beater Press Co.
1678—North Amer'n F. I. Co. vs. Mason.
1714—Allen vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1756—Allen vs. First Nat. Bk. of Richmond, Va.
1758—Milleman vs. Dillon.
1760—Nichols, assignee, &c., vs. Bliss.

Nos.
1762—Lehigh Rolling Mill Co. vs. Fialos.
1764—Honesdale Nat. Bk. vs. Harmon.
1768—Finch vs. Camp.
1769—Taft vs. Beckwith.
1710—Grocers' Nat. Bk., N. Y. vs. Merchants' Ex. Nat. Bk., N. Y.
1772—McCarty vs. Boston N. & N. Y. S. B. Co.
1776—Rice vs. Wilmerding.
1780—Foss vs. Ayres.
1782—Simmons vs. Erie R. R. Co.
1784—Lindauer vs. Fourth Nat. Bk., N. Y.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
97—Costello vs. Casey.
171—Villaret vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
175—Puleston vs. Wallace.
179—Denning vs. Puleston.
180½—Kobbe vs. Gerding.
185—Secor vs. Holdane.
191—Sturm vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
193—Cable vs. Jones.

Nos.
195—Hoagland vs. Montross.
205—Bevans vs. Crane.
209—Litchfield vs. Pell.
211—Badenhop vs. McCahill.
213—McCartney vs. Murray.
215—Burger vs. Grener.
217—Burger vs. Wagner.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
248—Kirk vs. Cox.
254—Frank vs. Hart.
258—Harman vs. Beck.
260—Staven vs. Shaw.
268—Hayden vs. De Meta.
270—Claflin vs. Stern.
272—Oldorfs vs. Benner.
278—Meylich vs. Sixth Avenue R. R. Co.

Nos.
280—Stevenson vs. Kenny.
282—Cullinane vs. Hoffmire.
286—Schlesinger vs. Hexter.
288—McGrath vs. O'Brien.
290—Mount vs. Dryden.
294—Knob vs. Deverna.
296—Goelet vs. Spofford.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
268—Aronson vs. Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Co.
738—Hiller vs. Continental Life Insurance Co.
269—Powvert vs. Godfrey.
754—White vs. Weiden.
270—Stern vs. Wingenfell.
271—Connor vs. Barrett.
272—Whitney vs. O'Brien.

Nos.
273—Redlich et al. vs. Lippman et al.
274—Lefferts vs. Melville.
275—Fowler vs. Wells.
276—Allen vs. Sewell.
277—Hardenburg vs. Pettit.
68—McCauly vs. Gans et al.
17—Polhamus vs. Sears.
30—Brown vs. Elliott.

Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
124—First National Bank St. Louis vs. Ninth National Bank of New-York.
157—Andrew W. Green vs. New-York Central Railroad Company.
181—Peter Goelet et al. vs. Paul N. Spofford.
188—Goelet vs. Spofford.
213—John M. Mimne vs. Andrew Bleakley.
224—Charles Menzsheimer vs. Angelina G. Wicks.
251—Sarah Hueftal vs. Celina Crabb.

Nos.
737—William C. Kidney vs. William Walsh.
252—John Torrey et al. vs. John A. Pattison.
253—Edward L. Morris vs. John White, &c.
254—Meyer Bauland et al. vs. Stuyvesant Bk.
255—Bertha Simon vs. Charles V. Lyons.
256—Mary E. Skillinger vs. Otto Finck.
257—B. Schwartz vs. Williamsburg City Insurance Company.
258—Same vs. Sterling Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
—Monsezheimer vs. Seaver.
1547—White vs. Sparks.
1599—Briggs vs. Stuart.
1600—Same vs. Same.
1896—Woodbury vs. Seeley.
2010—Jennie vs. Lipner.
2018—Arras vs. Rohr.
2052—Lilienthal vs. Weiss.
2072—Schultz vs. Von Sachs.
3029—Albrecht vs. Fleischmann.

Nos.
3045—Tobin vs. Huber.
4004—Dunn vs. Mayforth.
4032—Turhune vs. Laner.
4042—Gilbert vs. McDuff.
4049—Hubbell vs. Gerland.
4089—James vs. Marschad.
4088—Wells vs. Brush.
4091—McDermott vs. Scanlon.
4092—McDermott vs. Kearney.
7092—Lower vs. Smith.

Part II.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

2012—Curtis vs. Watts.
2050—Stanly Rule and Level Co. vs. Downing.
3022—Meitzger vs. Kaufmann.
3034—Wittmer vs. Fleeke.
4075—Lewis vs. Gaylord.
4076—Nash vs. Hodges.
4077—Schwarz vs. Feely.
4078—Dimon vs. Dampe.
4079—Frier vs Brewster.
4080—Braidwood vs. Grooby.

4081—McFarlane vs. Frankfield.
4082—Kunzie vs. Denning.
4082½—Same vs. Same.
4061—Lewis vs. Anderson.
4083—Stern vs. Cohen.
4084—Starkweather vs. Rooney.
4085—Connell vs. Husted.
4086—Armbruster vs. Martin.
4087—McDonald vs. Travis.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

Nos.
102—Rosenthal vs. Israel.
105—Scott vs. Pingree.
113—Atlantic Bank of Brooklyn vs. Smith.
114—Taylor vs. Crary et al.
116—Gadecke vs. Murphy.
118—Mayland vs. Hoagland.
117—Brooks vs. Levison.
120—Kaelges vs. Guardian Mutual Life Ins. Co.
121—McGinnis vs. Maran.
124—Whitman vs. Seaman.
126—Young et al. vs. Young et al.

Nos.
127—Simmons vs. Eclectic Medical College of New-York.
129—Curtis vs. Brundage.
130—McNally vs. Nelson.
131—McNally vs. Searl.
132—Stanley vs. O'Hagan.
133—Janentzky vs. American Flint Glass Co.
134—Ward vs. Benedict.
9—Phenix Ins. Co. vs. Williams.
13—Barnard vs. Frintzen.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Nos.
9—Selleck vs. Satterly.
14—Mittenight vs. Smith.
33—Gross vs. Lenz.
73—Murray vs. Connolly.
74—Tighe vs. Connolly.
88—Lander vs. Allen.
101—Collart vs. Redman.
105—Bell vs. Redman.
106—Vogel vs. Holweidel.
121—Rehn vs. Richardson.
122—Merschendorf vs. Burns.
127—Fitzpatrick vs. Moran.
128—Weldon vs. Anderton.
130—Kenney vs. Ross.
191—Weber vs. Grand-street Railroad Co.
192—Guerther vs. Grand-street Railroad Co.
193—Richter vs. Grand-street Railroad Co.
194—Alexander vs. Worn.
195—Murch vs. Adair.
196—Toner vs. Davis.
197—Aaron vs. Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co.

Nos.
198—Aaron vs. Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
199—Duerr vs. Loewer.
200—Gordon vs. Schultz.
201—Bebee vs. Mygatt.
203—Willard vs. Kammerer.
204—Hofhermer vs. Hanley.
205—Kneck vs. Baner.
206—Dhuz vs. Geier.
207—Davis vs. Davis.
208—Trustees of Widows' and Orphans' Fund vs. Hyde.
209—Metzger vs. Hoelderlin.
210—Tinnertz vs. Kerrigan.
211—Ford vs. Gardner.
214—King vs. Ball.
215—Vollgraff vs. Boyle.
216—Csontos vs. Maguire.
27—Jennerich vs. Waterbury.
218—King vs. Staples.
219—Meyenborg vs. Meyer.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 8.

FIRST BOARD.

Amount	Security	Price
$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R., b3	114
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	114
14,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	113
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65	111⅜
500	U. S. 5-20 R. '65, new	110⅜
7,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	110⅜
2,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	110⅜
55,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110⅜
2,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '68 .c.	110½
2,000	U.S. 5s 10-40 R.c.	106⅜
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c.	62¼
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	60¾
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	90⅞
3,000	do.	91
1,000	N. C. 6s, old bds.	49½
3,000	La. St. 6s, new	66½
1,000	Ala. St. 5s, bds.	72
3,000	Erie 4th Mort.	80½
3,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	97
10,000	C. P. R. R. G. bs	90⅝
4,000	U. P. R. R. 1st M.	83⅜
10,000	do.	83⅜
2,000	Va. 6s, R., old	52½
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	97⅛
3,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	96
3,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10 C	92¼
1,000	do.	92¼
7,000	M. & St. P. 1st.	94
100	Bk. of Commerce	122
18	Fourth Nat. Bank	106
20	Cent. Nat. Bank	106
90	West. Union Tel.	36¾
16	do.	36⅞
9	Pac. Mail. S. Co.	43⅜
200	do., b. c.	43⅜
1000	do.	43⅜
300	Adams Ex. Co.	67⅛
25	U. S. Express	37
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	39
300	N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	93⅝
500	do., bet. call	93⅛
300	do.	93⅛
200	do.	93⅛
10,000	N. Y. C. & H. C.	88⅛
20,000	do., bet. call	88⅛
200	Erie Railway	22⅛
100	Reading Railroad	100
125	Mich. Cen. R.	121
5400	L. S. & M. S. R.	93⅛
10	do.	94
400	do., bet. call	93⅛
73	Panama Railroad	81
100	Union Pacific R.	26
100	Chic. & N. W. R.	81⅛
2000	C. & P. R., b. c.	106
150	C. & N. W. Pref.	88⅛
100	do.	88⅛
200	N. Jersey Cen. R.	107⅛
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	117⅛
300	Mil. & St. P. Pref.	81⅛
100	Tol., Wab. & West.	52⅜
200	Del., Lack. & W.	108⅛
120	do.	107
300	do.	107⅛
200	do.	107⅛
30	do.	108
200	do. s10.	108⅛
53	P., Ft. W. & C. G.	93
100	Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅜
50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	151
50	New-Jersey R.	114⅛
18	do.	114⅛
200	H. & St. Jos. R.	107⅛
100	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	116⅜
200	do.	117⅛
126	Rome & Wat'n R.	120
15	Sixth-av. R.	125

SECOND BOARD.

Amount	Security	Price
$17,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅜
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	112
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	110⅜
10,000	Col., C. & I. C. 1st	79⅛
50	Pac. M. S. Co. b. c.	44
100	do.	44⅛
100	do.	44⅛
25	Mer. U. Ex. b. c.	42⅛
50	Adams Express	67
100	N.Y. Cen. & H. R. s3	93⅛
20000	N.Y.C. & H. Ctfs, s3	88⅛
10000	do. b. c.	88⅛
200	Reading R., b.c. b4	100⅛
300	do.	100⅛
200	Mich. Cen. R.	121⅛
100	Harlem R.	133⅛
200	L. S. & M. So. R.	93⅛
200	Union Pacific R.	26
200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	106
200	do. b60.	106⅛
1000	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	88⅛
15	C., C., Cin. & Ind. R.	80⅛
400	Chic. & R. I. R.	117⅛
100	Tol., W. & West. R.	52⅛
275	P., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	93
200	Del., Lack. & W. R.	108⅛
71	do.	108⅛
500	Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅛
50	Bos., H. & E. R.	4⅛
100	Col., C. & Ind. C. R.	17⅛
100	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	73⅛
15	Chic. & Alton R.	112⅛

MONDAY, Oct. 10—A. M.

There was some falling off in the activity of general Trade last week, although in the line of foreign merchandise the business still keeps considerably in advance of last October. The Customs are over three millions for the week in Gold, and these liberal receipts have further reduced the supply of Gold in the open market, notwithstanding the sale of $1,000,000 by the Treasury and the prepayment of $1,500,000 of the 5 ℘ cents of 1871. The whole supply of Gold Certificates left in the Banks is about $11,000,000, and the actual Coin in Bank about $2,500,000. The November coupons are not yet presented for prepayment, and we understand that a considerable share of the 5 ℘ cents. of 1871 are held in the Savings Banks, and are not likely to be presented before January, unless on the inducement of higher rates for the use of Gold than at present. It is therefore to be apprehended that Gold will continue scarce for a fortnight to come; though the principal holders of the cash Gold seem content to take the daily bonuses paid for its use, without attempting to advance the price of the Gold in order to sell it out on a "corner."

The Bank returns continue to run down, and the present excess of lawful Money over the required 25 ℘ cent. to liabilities is below eight million of dollars. But Money in the open market, nevertheless, keeps very easy on temporary loan at 5@6 ℘ cent., and the amount of Merchant paper pressing for discounts is not sufficient to advance the rate on short-date prime bills over 7 ℘ cent. at Bank and 7@8 ℘ cent. on the Street. The exceptional time negotiations, heretofore referred to, on account of new Railway undertakings, are made at higher rates, but they are not felt on the general market.

Near the close of the week there was a revival in the Railway and Miscellaneous Share speculation on the Stock Exchange, but none in the Public Funds of the United States or the Southern State Bonds. Most of the latter continue dull of sale. The old Railway (Currency interest) Mortgages on the Western Roads, and the 6 and 7 ℘ cent. Bonds of the New-York Central and other Eastern Roads, appear to be strongly held, and have been so long well distributed that the market is strong on the orders to buy for investment or for their various Sinking Funds. The new General Mortgage of the Lake Shore Line is still before the public by the Brokers of the Company, and the Pacific Gold 6 ℘ cent. Mortgages are in good supply, and attract buyers at current quotations of 83@84 for Unions, and 90@90½ for Centrals. The advance in the New-York Central and New-Jersey Central Stocks and Scrip since Saturday week is about 1½ ℘ cent.; on Delaware and Lackawanna, 3¾@4 ℘ cent.; on Hannibal and St. Joseph Preferred, 4 ℘ cent.; Reading, 2½; and on Pacific Mail, 1 ℘ cent. On the active Western list the rise is 2 ℘ cent. on Rock Island, and from ½ to 1½ ℘ cent. on the other lines, the market showing considerable strength at the close of business on Saturday.

It is remarked that notwithstanding the momentous events pending before the great city of Paris, the War news has almost ceased to influence the financial markets here, while the superabundance of Money in London and Frankfort has actually advanced our Public Funds abroad.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 8, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,305,272
Decrease in Specie	675,340
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	808,586
Decrease in Deposits	3,354,457
Decrease in Circulation	124,990

	Oct. 9, '69.	Oct. 8, 1870.	Oct. 1, '70.
National Capital	$73,502,907	$73,032,200	$73,032,200
Local Capital	11,162,305	13,129,800	13,129,800
Total	$84,665,212	$86,162,000	$86,162,000
Loans	250,759,974	264,981,329	266,286,601
Gold and Gold Notes	21,513,526	12,597,641	13,272,981
Other Legal Tenders	52,017,588	50,275,226	51,084,092
Deposits	179,214,675	187,701,117	191,055,574
Circulation	34,178,925	32,593,209	32,718,199
In Sub-Treasury	91,305,547	66,412,109	68,418,540

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money Security to the previous statement. The banks owe:

	Oct. 1, '70.	Oct. 8, '70.	Oct. 9, '69.
On deposit	$191,055,574	$187,701,117	$179,214,675
Circulation	32,718,199	32,593,209	34,178,925
Total	$223,773,773	$220,294,326	$213,393,600
25 ℘ ct. would be	55,943,443	55,073,581	53,348,430
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	64,357,073	62,872,867	73,531,114
Excess	$8,413,630	$7,799,286	$20,182,714
Rate for money	6 ℘ ct.	6 ℘ ct.	7 ℘ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,852,635, against the total entries of $3,904,031 same week last year. The export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,257,780, against $5,011,442 same week last year. The export of Specie, $802,174, against $460,248 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,008,352. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 21,349 bales.

The Gold value of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Sept. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$23,201,519	August	$29,829,299
February	23,831,656	Sept. 3	7,633,970
March	27,253,984	Sept. 10	5,517,267
April	28,567,274	Sept. 17	6,358,999
May	24,616,608	Sept. 24	6,631,064
June	24,226,944	Oct. 1	7,058,078
July	24,610,215	Oct. 8	6,852,635
Total since Jan. 1			$246,484,492
Against same date, 1869			246,369,380
Increase since Jan. 1			$115,112

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	$12,893,160	August	$13,892,530
February	11,040,146	Sept. 7	3,012,487
March	15,943,095	Sept. 14	4,430,966
April	14,697,825	Sept. 21	3,137,927
May	15,116,599	Sept. 28	3,384,536
June	17,700,983	Oct. 5	3,257,780
July	16,717,873		
Total since Jan. 1			$136,104,915
Against same date, 1869			146,902,567
Decrease since Jan. 1			$10,796,652
Gold, Oct. 8, 1870			113⅜ ℘ cent.
Gold, Oct. 9, 1869			130⅛ ℘ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

January	$2,683,392	August	$10,097,040
February	2,194,256	Sept. 3	1,021,603
March	1,521,001	Sept. 10	1,331,487
April	1,698,616	Sept. 17	810,465
May	4,485,373	Sept. 24	1,345,408
June	4,254,362	Oct. 1	465,258
July	16,922,451	Oct. 8	802,174
Total			$49,666,486
Against same date, 1869			27,455,296
Increase since Jan. 1			$22,211,190

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold Interest paid.	
January	$10,152,398	January	$17,693,723
February	11,951,925	February	1,793,043
March	12,264,608	March	3,766,313
April	13,193,872	April	836,564
May	11,085,468	May	16,918,162
June	10,263,804	June	2,094,251
July	11,139,760	July	17,494,731
August	15,645,287	August	2,221,753
September	14,704,034	September	3,988,005
Oct. 1	629,000	Oct. 1	31,194
Oct. 8	3,008,352	Oct. 8	293,441
Total, 1870	$114,038,488	Total, 1870	$67,071,180
Total, 1869	105,872,038	Total, 1869	69,543,017

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Oct. 9, '69.
American Gold	114@112⅞@113⅜	130⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113 @113	120⅝
Consolidated 5-20s	110⅜@110½	118¾
U. S. 5 ℘ cents. 10-40s	106⅛@106⅛	109⅝
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	92 @ 93¾	
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Scrip	87½@ 88⅜	
Rock Island	116 with Div.@113⅜ xd.	[illegible]
Lake Shore	93 @ 94⅜	84⅝
North-western	82½@ 81⅜	71⅜
Reading	97⅜@100⅛	95⅜
North-western Preferred	88 @ 88⅜	84⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅜@31⅜ 33⅛	28
Pacific Mail	43 @ 44⅜	67⅜
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛@ 81⅜	82⅜
St. Paul Common	63⅛@ 64	69
New Tennessee 6s	60⅛@ 60¾	56
New-Jersey Central	106⅛@107⅜	101⅛
Toledo and Wabash	52 @ 53⅜	59
Central Pacific Bonds	90⅜@ 90⅜	
Union Pacific Bonds	83⅜@ 83⅜	

The Banks lose on their Specie averages the week $675,340, and in Greenbacks $808,586. Their Loans are down $1,305,272, and their general line of Deposits is down $3,354,457. The shipments of Gold and Silver of all descriptions for the week amount to $802,174, of which only $212,000 is in American Gold Coin. The Treasury Office received for Gold Customs during the week $3,008,352, and prepaid $1,517,000 on the principal of the 5 ℘ cent. Loan of 1871 due 1st of January. The amount of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out is $293,441. Gold was higher by ⅜@½ ℘ cent. than on Friday, on its extreme scarcity and the high rates exacted by holders for lending its use. The sales, after reaching 113⅞ ℘ cent., fell off to 113⅜ ℘ cent. Money was in large supply from private lenders at cheap rates on call, 4@5 ℘ cent. per annum, at the close of the day. The Public Funds showed no particular sympathy with the stiffness in Gold, and left off about the same as on Friday.

There was a better show of speculative interest and rising quotations on the Stock Exchange in the New-York and Western Roads than for any day of the week. The Long Room was quite a scene of old-fashioned animation for an hour or two, though similar signs of a renewal of activity having suddenly failed several times this season, a good many of the Brokers, no doubt, entertained misgivings of a sustained rise. The shares of the Pacific Mail entered into the speculation, and there was more than the usual business done in such Roads as Delaware and Lackawanna, and Hannibal and St. Joseph. On the active Western list, Lake Shore attracted the largest buying, while the Chicago and Rock Island advanced to 113 ex dividend, equal to about 118 ℘ cent. After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, OCT. 8.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅛	106⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	113	113
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅛	110⅛
American Gold Coin	113⅛	113⅜
Bills on London 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅝	60⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	93⅛	93⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88⅝	88⅜
Reading Railroad	100	100½
Chicago and Rock Island	117⅝	*113⅝
North-west Common	81	81⅜
North-west Preferred	88⅛	88⅝
Pacific Mail Company	43⅜	44⅜
St. Paul Preferred	81½	81⅜
St. Paul Common	64	64
Lake Shore	93⅜	94⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	33½
New-Jersey Central	107⅜	107⅜
Toledo and Wabash	52⅜	53⅜

*Ex-dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1870. }

Gold receipts	$590,374 55
Gold payments	1,592,601 86
Gold balance	60,816,780 95
Currency receipts	353,881 76
Currency payments	1,336,161 19
Currency balance	5,595,328 31
Canceled gold notes sent to Washington	1,404,000 00
Customs	253,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	114	5-20 coup., 1865	111⅛
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1881	114	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	110⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	108	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	112⅞	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅜
5-20 reg., 1864	108⅛	10-40 registered	106⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	111⅛	10-40 coupon	106⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	108	6s currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex c.	62⅛	Ill. Canal bds., '70	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	60⅝	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	100
Va. 6s, ex c.	63	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79	100
Va. 6s, reg., old	51	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, new bds.	26½	Ind. 6 ℘ ct., W. L.	100
N. Car. 6s, S. T.	12	Ind. 5 ℘ ct.	100
S. Car. 6s	82	Mich. 6 ℘ ct., '73	100
Mo. 6s	90⅝	Mich. 6 ℘ ct., '78	100
Mo. 6s., H. & St. J. Is.	90⅝	Mich. 6 ℘ ct., '83	100
La. 6s	66⅛	Mich. 7 ℘ ct., '78	100
La. new bds.	78	Mich. 7 ℘ ct., W. L.	100
La. 6s, L. B.	87⅛	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	107⅛
La. 8s, L. B.	75	N. Y. Cou. B. L.	107⅛
Cal. 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	105
Conn. 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	105
Alabama 8s	71	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	105
Alabama 5s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	105
Ark. 7s, L.R. & Ft.S.Is.	67	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	105
Ark. 6s	61	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	105
Ohio 6 ℘ ct., '81	102	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	101⅛
Ohio 6 ℘ ct., '86	108	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91½	Col., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	87	Gt. Western 1st, '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Gt. Western 1st, '88	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	89	Gt. Western 2d, '93	84½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Conv., '76	100	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	100	Galena & Chic. Ex.	100
Erie 1st Extended	99	Galena & Chic. 2d	96
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	90	Chic., R. I. & Pacific	97½
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	85½	Morris & Essex 1st	100
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	90	Morris & Essex 2d	94
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	99½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	103½	N. J. Cen. New Bs.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	103
Alb. & Sus. R. 2d Bs.	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	96
Alb. & Sus. R. 3d Bs.	82	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	96
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	116	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	98
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ℘ ct. 1st	110½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	77
Mich. So. 7 ℘ ct. 2d	96	Chic. & Alton S. F.	102
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ ct.	100	Chic. & Alton 1st	102½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	93½	Chic. & Alton Inc.	90
Cen. Pacific Bs.	90⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Union Pacific 1st Bs.	83½	Ohio & Miss Consol.	87
Union Pacific L. G. 7s	70	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	93½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ ct., '70	106x	St. L. & I. Moun. Bs.	85½
Alton & T. H. 1st	97	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	105
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	82½	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	92½
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	77	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. D.	87½
Chic. & N. W. 1st	93	Chic. & Mil. 1st	90
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	103	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	79½
Lack. & Western Bs.	96	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	99½	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	66
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	93½	Bos., H. & E. Guar.	28
Tol. & Wabash 2d	85		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Central National	105½
Manhattan	140	Fourth National	105⅜
Merchants'	118	Ninth National	110½
Mechanics'	136	Tenth National	130
Union	135	B'krs' & Brokers' Ass'n	101
America	145	Penn. Coal	220
City	210	Maryland Coal Co.	25
Phenix	105½	Canton Co., Baltim'e.	66
Tradesmen's	151	Con. Coal of Mary'd.	28
National	120	Cum. Coal and Iron	34
Merchants' Exchange	101	W. U. Telegraph	36⅝
Seventh Ward	111	Quicksilver Mining	5
Commerce	121	Mariposa Mining	5
Mercantile	121	Mariposa Pref.	11⅛
American Exchange	115	Mariposa Tr'see Cer.	35
Hanover	100	Boston Water Power	14⅜
East River	110	Adams Express	67½
Market	120	Wells-Fargo Express	39
Nassau	109	Wells-Fargo Ex. scrip	2⅜
Shoe and Leather	163	American Express	42⅜
Continental	94	U. S. Express	36⅜
Importers & Traders'	156	M. U. Express	15
Park	162	Pacific Mail	43⅜
Man. and Merchants'	100		

Messrs. HALLGARTEN & Co., No. 30 Broad-street, offer the 7 ℘ cent. Bonds of the Cherry Valley and Sharon Springs Road, operated by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company as lessees of the Albany and Susquehanna, of which this road is the connecting link with Cherry Valley. The whole first (and only) mortgage is only $300,000, and the paid-up capital $300,000. The net earnings, paid over by the Delaware and Hudson, is already in excess of the mortgage interest, although the line was only opened three months ago.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1870.

☞ THE PRICE OF THE LAST ISSUES of Five-twenties today is 110½—that is, a $1,000 bond will bring, in cash, $1,105.

The price of Central Pacific Bonds, today, is 90⅜—that is, a $1,000 bond can be bought for $903 75.

The Central Pacific Railroad is well and economically managed, and its revenues are large, certain and constantly increasing, as is shown by the following statement of its earnings since its beginning:

	Gross.	Op. Expenses.	Net.
1865	$401,941 92	$121,669 53	$280,272 39
1866	864,917 57	200,710 61	664,206 96
1867	1,470,653 50	430,913 33	1,139,740 17
1868	2,300,767 17	843,166 54	1,457,600 63
1869	5,670,822 25	2,993,523 19	2,677,299 06

The earnings of the main line for the current year will exceed $8,000,000, and are as follows:

January	$413,104 41	June	$729,274 46
February	394,176 47	July	784,099 64
March	488,332 91	August	806,040 00
April	633,758 06	September	833,412 50
May	768,719 77		

The Bonds are dealt in with the same facility as Five-twenty Bonds, and have a market at all the great money centres in the world, such as London, Frankfort, Amsterdam, and at the New-York Stock Exchange. We unhesitatingly advise our friends and customers, who may be thinking of making investments, or exchanging their Five-twenties, to take these Bonds as suitable, safe and advantageous.

We buy and sell Government Securities and Central Pacific Bonds, make collections, and allow interest on deposits. FISK & HATCH.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The small remaining balance of the loan for sale, at 90 and accrued interest. These bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States 5-20s pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 8, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	34	Pork, bbls.	265
Broom-corn, bales	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	185
Cotton, bales	1,239	Cut-meats, pkgs.	34
Cooperage, bbls.	15	Grease, pkgs.	24
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	26
Eggs, bbls.	404	Stearine, pkgs.	44
Flour, bbls.	17,959	Butter, pkgs.	1,710
Wheat, bushels	202,227	Cheese, boxes	6,987
Corn, bushels	114,281	Tallow, pkgs.	9
Oats, bushels	162,243	Oil, Lard, bbls.	80
Rye, bushels	21,246	Oil-cake, pkgs.	2,376
Malt, bushels	1,400	Rice, pkgs.	47
Barley, bushels	117,371	Starch, boxes	650
Grass-seed, bushels	80	Tobacco, hhds.	343
Beans, bushels	1,484	Pea-nuts, bags	200
Peas, bushels	195	Whiskey, bbls.	472
Corn-meal, bbls.	607	Wool, bales	107
Hops, bales	397	Elaine-oil, bbls.	48
Leather, sides	9,945	Sumac, bags	113
Rosin, bbls.	300		

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Paris*, for Liverpool—3 cases Cigars, 9 hhds. Tobacco, 70 boxes Extract Logwood, 1,247 bales Cotton, 110 cases Sewing-machines, 17 boxes Clocks, 168,675 lbs. Oil-cake, 304 bxs. Bacon, 6,889 bxs. Cheese, 50 bbls. Apples, 50 tcs. Beef, 15 bales Hops.

By the steamer *Russia*, for Liverpool—26,000 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Royal Adelaide*, for Liverpool—127 hhds. Tobacco, 35,067 bushels Wheat, 120 bags Oil-cake, 190 bales Cotton, 5,812 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *Cambria*, for Glasgow—2,073 boxes Cheese, 35,308 bushels Wheat, 250 bales Cotton, 30 cases Sewing-machines, 5 cases Machinery, 25 boxes extract Dye-wood, 1,082 bbls. Flour, 225 bbls. Apples, 60 cases Maizena.

By the bark *Stratton*, for Cork and orders—1,461 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark *Kate*, for Bremen—4,777 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *Demetra*, for Elsinore—2,923 bbls. Petroleum.

By the brig *Santos*, for Seville—500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 3,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the schr. *Queen of the Belgians*, for Malta—5,200 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been selling pretty freely at $6 50@$7. Pearls have been quoted dull at $9 75 ℘ 100 lb. Stock, 427 bbls.

COTTON—Has been less active, closing a fraction cheaper. Sales, 1,491 bales, for early delivery, including 583 bales to shippers, 680 bales to spinners, and 128 bales to speculators. Also, 2,850 bales for forward delivery, basis Low Middling, including 1,000 bales for October delivery, at 15⅛@15⅜c.; 700 bales for November at 15⅜c.@15⅜c.; 300 bales for October and November at 15⅜c.; 400 bales for December at 15 9-16c.@15⅜c.; 150 bales for January at 15⅜c.@16c.; 100 bales for each of the months of December and January at 15⅞c.; 200 bales for February at 16c., and 100 bales, free on board, at New-Orleans on private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	13	13⅛
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	16
Low Middling	15⅝	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
Middling	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜	17
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17⅛	17⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	22,194
Receipts last week	20,486
Receipts the preceding week	13,581
Receipts since Sept. 1	75,050
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	757,417
Receipts the preceding year	648,429
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	632,100
Exports since our last	1,087
Exports since Sept. 1	23,624
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	489,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,407
Estimated stock here	23,000

Messrs. EASTON & CO. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	17,844	28,631	1,622	....
Mobile	6,464	20,151	....	....
Galveston	693	5,996	....	....
Florida	208	....	....	....
Savannah	22,256	33,630	1,200	....
Charleston	11,660	12,180	....	133
New-York	4,797	21,782	11,719	....
Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore	3,790	11,153	....	....
Total this week	68,807	142,506	14,611	133
Previously reported	122,968	....	28,172	1,494
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	191,775	142,506	42,783	1,627
Same time last year	203,233	102,776	27,874	16,350

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	538,000	459,250	427,100
Afloat from India	226,000	191,000	351,000
Afloat from America	22,000	12,000	11,000
Stock in London	30,570	39,870	74,362
Afloat for London	45,000	137,000	149,000
Stock in Havre	170,280	63,250	41,536
Afloat for Havre	10,848	76,984	77,245
Stock in Bremen	15,700	4,478	9,353
Afloat for Bremen	....	301	7,585
Stock in United States ports	142,506	102,776	84,305
Stock in the interior towns	25,766	22,246	12,126
Total	1,226,670	1,109,155	1,244,712
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1869	....	119,515	....
Decrease, compared with 1868	....	....	16,042
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	65,000	48,000	120,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	9d.	12⅜d.	11d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	16⅜c.	28c.	26⅛c.
Price of Gold	113⅛	131⅛	140

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Oct. 7.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	2,825	3,737
Columbus, Ga.	3,465	2,058
Macon, Ga.	4,219	5,812
Selma, Ala.	3,900	1,027
Montgomery, Ala.	3,815	4,653
Memphis, Tenn.	5,939	3,780
Nashville, Tenn.	1,603	129
Total	25,766	22,246

FLOUR AND MEAL—Desirable lots of State and Western Flour have been held with firmness, on quite moderate offerings, though the demand has been on a restricted scale for most descriptions. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,450 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; inferior to very good extra State at $5 35@$5 55, mainly at $5 50 for very good, delivered; very good to choice at $5 55@$6 25; good shipping extra Western at $5 30@$5 55; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 65 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl.	$4 25@$4 90
Sour Flour	4 75@ 5 35
Superfine State and Western	4 90@ 5 25
Extra State	5 35@ 6 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 25@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	5 40@ 6 65
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 70@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 20@ 5 55
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 30@ 5 55
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 60@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 85@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in fair request at uniform rates. Sales reported since our last of 1,120 bbls., in lots, at $5 80@$6 30 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6 30@$9 25 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been in good demand at $4@$5 75 for very inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Corn-meal has been less active at $4 50@$5, chiefly at $4 90 for Yellow and White Western, $4 60@$4 75 for Jersey, $5 25@$5 30 for Brandywine, $4 90 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 90@$5 for Southern, ℘ bbl.; sales, 400 bbls. Buck-wheat Flour ranges from $4@$4 45 ℘ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extras	$5 00@$6 30
Southern Flour, good to very choice extras	6 30@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 5 75
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	4 50@ 5 00
Corn-meal, puncheon	25 00@ 25 25

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered more freely, and has been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, leading to a more active movement, especially in the better grades of Spring, chiefly for export. The demand has been fair for new No. 1 Spring, mainly on the basis of $1 28@$1 29; and for good to choice new No. 2 do. at $1 25@$1 27; as also for old and new No. 2 do., mixed, at $1 22@$1 24; and very choice old No. 2 do. at $1 20 ℘ bushel. The poorer grades of Spring have been in less request within a range of from $1 10@$1 16 for Steamer grades of No. 2, and $1 05@$1 08 for No. 3, ℘ bushel. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been moderately sought after, but generally at prices, which holders were unwilling to accept; hence, the dealings have been restricted; a few transactions were reported on the basis of $1 25@$1 28½ for ordinary, to $1 29@$1 30 for fair, and $1 32@$1 32½ for very good Amber, with $1 33 said to have been offered and refused for a boat load of strictly prime New-crop do., afloat. White Wheat has been very quiet and weak in price. Sales reported since our last of 169,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 33, chiefly at $1 29@$1 32 for fair to very good Amber, No. 1 Spring at $1 28@$1 29, with small lots reported sold at $1 30; No. 2 Spring at $1 10@$1 16 for soft and warm to prime steamer grades, and $1 18@$1 20 for sailing vessel Milwaukee, the latter rate for very choice, and $1 08@$1 14 for soft to good steamer grades Chicago and Racine; No. 3 Spring at $1 05@$1 08, chiefly at $1 05@$1 06; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 02@$1 03; Red and Amber State at $1 30@$1 32½; New Red and Amber Southern at $1 30@$1 34; White Southern at $1 50@$1 65, ℘ bushel. The market for Corn has been more active toward the close, and prices have been quoted firm toward the close, particularly for prime Mixed Western, in which the bulk of the business has been transacted, chiefly at 85c.; some lots of fair quality were placed at 84c., and ordinary do. at 83c., ℘ bushel. Very little business has been reported in White or Yellow. Sales have been reported since our last of 103,000 bushels at 82c.@85c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, closing firmly at 85c. for prime boat-loads, afloat; 88c.@92c. for Yellow Western, in store and afloat; 85c.@87c. for White do., and 80c.@82c. for Unsound, ℘ bushel. Rye continues very quiet, within a range of 85c.@95c. for poor ordinary to choice Western and State, ℘ bushel. Barley has been in good demand, but at easier and irregular prices, with sales reported of 32,500 bushels, including new Canada West at $1 16@$1 22, the latter price for choice lots; Western at $1 15 for No. 2, and $1 for poor No. 3, and State at $1@$1 05, ℘ bushel. Barley-malt has been in moderate request, and has shown less firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,500 bushels, including Canada at $1 15@$1 27½, and State at $1@$1 12½, ℘ bushel. Oats have been offered more freely, and have been quoted cheaper, yet have not been remarkably active. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at 51c.@57c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice New Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly at 52½c.@52¾c. for Mixed Western, and 55½c. for White Ohio, afloat, ℘ bushel. Of Canada Peas, 1,500 bushels were sold from store at $1 12 ℘ bushel, free. The export clearances since our last have been 5,813 bbls. Flour, and 51,097 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 1,082 bbls. Flour and 33,205 bushels Wheat for Glasgow.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair request at $1@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 35 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been quite dull at 90c.@$1 05, as extremes, for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 40,431 Hides; sales, 59,380 Hides and 175 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 7,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@30 lbs., 24½c.@25c., gold, selected; 3,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, seconds, 23 lbs., private terms; 4,500 Dry Entre Rios, 21 lbs., 24½c., gold, selected; 16,000 Dry Montevideo, (part to arrive,) 22 lbs., 24c.@24½c., gold, selected; 450 Dry Montevideo Kips, 11½ lbs., private terms; 1,800 Dry California, (part to arrive,) 22@23 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, selected; 4,350 Dry Central American, (part to arrive,) 20 lbs., 19½c.@21c., gold, as they run; 800 Dry Acapulco, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,250 Dry Porto Cabello, 23½ lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs., 21c., gold, selected; 1,650 Dry Zanzibar, 10 lbs., 21½c., currency, as they run; 4,700 Dry Corpus Christi, 18 lbs., 23½c., currency, as they run; 400 Dry Bogota, 20 lbs., private terms; 2,800 Dry Texas, 23@24 lbs., 20c.@20½c., currency, as they run; 245 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 30 lbs., private terms; 500 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Cow, shipped to Salem for importer's account; 2,000 Wet Salted Texas, 50@70 lbs., private terms; 200 Wet Salted West India, 25 lbs., private terms; 1,000 City Slaughter, 60 lbs., 11⅜c., currency, selected; 125 bales Slaughter Cow, (to arrive,) 9⅜@14½ lbs., private terms; 70 bales Dead Green Cow, (to arrive,) 9⅜ lb., private terms. The stock on hand is 150,300 Hides and 340 bales, (same time last year, 176,300 Hides and 1,025 bales,) as follows: 17,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 5,000 Dry Montevideo, 2,600 Dry Central American, 4,000 Dry and Salted Bogota, &c., 4,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 6,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 2,300 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 340 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request since our last, at 13c.@20c. for New Crop; 10c.@20c. for Yearlings, and 1c.@6c. for old growth, ℘ lb. Receipts, 397 bales; exports, 15 bales.

MOLASSES—There has been less inquiry for all grades within our previous range. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 37c.@63c.; New Crop Cuba at 22c.@42c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@$1, ℘ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@23c.	22c.@25c.
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@28c.	25c.@35c.
Cuba, Muscovado, Refining grades	—@—	28c.@33c.
Cuba, Muscovado, Grocery grades	—@—	33c.@42c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@63c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	80c.@$1.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been firm but quiet; 150 bbls. fine were sold at $4 75 ℘ 280 lbs. Tar has been inactive at former figures. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been quite urgently sought after for prompt and forward delivery at a further improvement in prices, closing buoyantly; sales 50 bbls. merchantable, from wharf, at 42½c., closing with 42½c. bid; 150 bbls. New-York pkgs., from yard, at 42½c.; 100 bbls., seller from Dec. 10 and 20, at 45c., and 100 bbls., first week in January, at 50c. ℘ gallon. Other considerable sales were reported for forward delivery, but without reliable particulars. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@42½c. ℘ gallon; Crude, $3 10@$3 15; Rosin, $2 05@$7 50 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2@$2 50; Pitch, $2 25 ℘ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been firm in price, and in good demand; sales have been reported of equal to 1,500 bbls., for early delivery, at 12½c., and 6,000 bbls. Neyhart's Tank-oil, for October delivery, on private terms—the last sale of this Oil made for prompt delivery having been at 13½c. ℘ gallon. Shipping Crude has been quite dull at 16½c.@16⅝c. here, and at 16c. at Philadelphia, ℘ gallon. At Philadelphia, the receipts of Crude, today, were 1,350 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 4,777 bbls. for Bremen. At the Creek, the dealings in Crude were light, and the current quotations were $3 05@$3 10 on the Upper and $3 10@$3 15 on the Lower Roads, ℘ bbl. Refined Oil has been moderately sought after in the local market, on the basis of 25¼c. for Standard White, for early delivery, at which rate 6,500 bbls. have been disposed of since our last. At Philadelphia the reported dealings have been unimportant, and prices have been quoted weak, on the basis of 25c. bid and 25½c. asked, for the last half of October; 25¼c.@25⅛c., for prompt delivery; and 24⅞c. for November. The receipts of refined Oil at Philadelphia were 3,180 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 1,461 bbls. for Cork and orders; 2,923 bbls. for Elsinore and orders; 500 bbls. and 3,000 cases for Seville, and 5,200 cases for Malta. And from Philadelphia, 33,694 gallons for Elsinore and orders. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in more demand since our last, within a range of 29½c.@30½c., as extremes, ℘ gallon. Sales have been reported of 13,560 cases within the range. Naphtha has been inactive at 9½c.@10c. in shipping order, 15½c.@16c. in cases, and 5c.@5½c. in bulk, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Western Mess Pork has been offered less freely, and has been quoted firmer, though not active. Other kinds have been in light demand at irregular prices. Thin Mess was sold at $25, a reduced quotation. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 430 bbls. at $25 50@$25 75 for Western Mess; $21 50@$22 for Prime and Extra Prime; $24 50 for Prime Mess; $25 for Thin Mess; $29 50@$30 for City Mess and Clear, ℘ bbl. For forward delivery, Western Mess Pork has been quiet, but held more firmly; 250 bbls. seller November, changed hands at $25 25 ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in less request at easier prices, ranging from 11c.@11⅜c. ℘ lb., as the extremes. Cut-meats continue inactive at about former rates. Sales have been reported equal to 60 pks., in lots, at 15c.@16c. for City-pickled Shoulders; 17½c.@20c. for Pickled Hams, ℘ lb. City-cured Bacon has been quiet and heavy, chiefly at 15½c. for Long Clear, ℘ lb.; sales, 35 boxes. Lard has been in light stock and fair demand at a fraction higher figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 450 tcs. and bbls. at 14½c.@16⅛c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15½c.@16c. for fair to prime Western Steam, and 14⅞c.@15c. for City, ℘ lb. For forward delivery, sales of 2,000 tcs. prime Steam were reported at 14½c. for December and 14¼c. for January, sellers' option. Beef continues in light request and depressed in price. Sales have been reported of 85 bbls., in lots, at $12@$15 50 for Plain Mess; $15 50@$18 50 for Extra Mess, ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef continues inactive at $24 50@$29 for Prime Mess; $30@$32 50 for India Mess, ℘ tierce. Beef Hams have been quite dull at $32@$34, in job-lots, for ice-cured, ℘ bbl.; sales, 90 bbls. Butter continues in moderate request at about former prices. We quote: State and Pennsylvania, inferior to fancy, 25c.@50c., and Western, inferior to fancy, at 15c.@30c., the day's receipts were 1,710 pks. Cheese has been salable and firm. We quote at from 5c.@14½c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy factory; the day's receipts have been 6,987 boxes.

SKINS—Deer have been in fair demand, with sales reported of 10,000 lbs. Central American, 2,000 lbs. Guatemala, 1,000 Vera Cruz, and 3,000 lbs. Southern. Receipts, 111 bales from Greytown. We quote: Honduras Deer, 40c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 42c.@44c.; Porto Cabello, 34c.@35c.; Para, 36c.@37c., gold, ℘ lb. Of Southern and Texas, 18c.@22c., currency, ℘ lb. Of Goat the reported sales have been 320 bales Curacoa, 40 bales Mexican and 25 bales Payta on private terms; receipts, 5 bales from Brasos. We quote: Tampico Goat, 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 57c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., gold, ℘ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 57½c.; Payta, 55c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, 40c.@42c., currency, ℘ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 50c.@55c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been in reduced supply and held rather more firmly, but have been very quiet. Sales have been reported of only a few hundred hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9⅝c.@10½c., chiefly at 9⅝c.@10½c. for refining grades, ℘ lb. The stock in first hands, this morning, was estimated at 57,416 hhds., 88,752 boxes, and 503,490 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅝c.@10c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 10⅛c.@10⅝c.; good to choice Grocery grades, 10⅛c.@10⅝c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c.@10⅝c. ℘ lb. Refined have been in good request at full rates. We quote the range from 11⅛c.@13⅛c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been but little movement in this line, though prices have favored buyers. Sales since our last, 39,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅜c.@9⅜c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9⅛c. for prime; 21,000 lbs. Stearine at 14c.@18½c., and 12,000 lbs. Grease at 8⅛c.@13c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in less urgent request, at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls., in lots, at 90c. for wood and 89c.@89½c. for iron-bound pkgs., ℘ gallon. Receipts, 472 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted rather firmer, with a fair business reported in Wheat and a very light trade in other lines. For London, 30,000 bushels Wheat were taken at 7d. by sail and 8d. by steam, ℘ bushel. For Liverpool, 1,200 bales Cotton, by steam, chiefly at ⅜d. ℘ lb., and 7,800 bushels Wheat at 7¼d. ℘ bushel, with 6d. freely bid by sail. For Glasgow, 43,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 8¼d. ℘ bushel. For Constantinople, an Austrian bark, with equal to 21,000 cases Petroleum, at 28c., gold, each. For the north side of Cuba and back, an American brig, of 248 tons capacity, on private terms.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SEWING-MACHINES.—FOR SALE THE stock, fixtures and furniture of a long and prosperously established sewing-machine business, built up by the honest exertions of the proprietor, well located; machines principally Wheeler & Wilson; profitable arrangements secured for the supply of the principal machines; will be sold at a bargain; no humbug. Address JUSTICE, Box No. 107 *Times* Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

$5,000 CASH AND ACTIVE PARTNER for one-half interest in a mercantile business, established 15 years, and will show for itself. Particulars at an interview, by addressing WALL-STREET, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

$5,000.—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WITH $5,000 capital, can invest very profitably and safely in a manufacturing business. Address E. M. E., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of September, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. MARSTON, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
GEO. H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—For the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RAPHAEL FRANK, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Raphael Frank, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-street, New-York City, in said District, on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal, Messenger.

No. 2,748.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT KUNZE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Albert Kunze, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of September, 1870. GEORGE HESS, Assignee.
o3-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT G. BODFISH, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the above-named bankrupt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City this 21st day of July, A. D. 1870. NICHOLAS BLAISDELL, Assignee,
oc10-law3wM No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, Printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

MONDAY, Oct. 10, and following days, at 4 o'clock P. M. each day.

$48,000!!

THE EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE LIBRARY FORMED BY HON. JUDGE HOLLIDAY, OF CARLINVILLE, ILL.,
at a cost of nearly Fifty Thousand Dollars,
COMPRISING THE BEST EDITIONS OF STANDARD AUTHORS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE.

Including an unusual assemblage of fine art and illustrated works, original manuscripts, illuminated missals on vellum, and specimens of early typography, extra illustrated books, books relating to America, an unrivaled series of ms. orderly books of the Revolution, the most complete ever offered for sale. Complete sets of the publications of the Shakespeare, Hakluyt, early English text, and ballad societies, Spalding Club, &c., &c. Publications of the English Record Commission—books printed on vellum, satin and India paper, privately printed books from the Strawberry Hill, Hafod, Lee Priory and other private presses, encyclopedias and works of reference, Periodical Literature.

All in fine condition, including many that are bound by the best English and French binders.

Books on exhibition day and evening.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, at Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, Trinity Building, on TUESDAY, 11th October, at 12½ o'clock P. M., one hundred and fifty shares stock of the Ware River Railroad Company, hypothecated to us as collateral security, and sold for account of whom it may concern.
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST.
Oct. 4, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1870.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John T. Hoffman.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Allen C. Beach.

A Controller, in the place of Asher P. Nichols, appointed by the Governor in the place of William F. Allen, resigned.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John D. Fay.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman, appointed by the Governor in the place of Oliver Bascom, deceased.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Solomon Scheu.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of James O'Brien.

A County Clerk, in the place of Charles E. Loew.

Three Coroners, in the place of Patrick H. Keenan, Aaron S. Rollins and Cornelius Flynn.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapter 379, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.

Chapter 379.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged by the Constitution.

Passed April 25, 1870, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized and directed to borrow, on the credit of the State, such sum of money as may be necessary for the purpose of paying and extinguishing the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged, as provided by sections one, two and three of article seven of the Constitution. The Treasurer is authorized and directed to issue and deliver to the said Commissioners, as required by them, registered or coupon bonds of this State, having eighteen years to run, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, for such amount as shall be required by said Commissioners, for the purpose aforesaid. Upon the receipt of the said bonds, the said Commissioners shall sell the same to the highest bidder, at not less than par, either by advertising for sealed proposals in the usual manner, or at public auction, upon the notice as the said Commissioners may deem best. The money thus obtained is hereby appropriated to pay and extinguish the canal and the general fund debts, as they may exist when this act shall become operative.

SEC. 2. A State tax shall be annually levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest on such moneys as shall be borrowed under this act, and, in addition thereto, to provide for an annual contribution sufficient to create and establish a sinking fund, which shall pay and discharge, within eighteen years, the principal of the debt created under the provisions of this act. But, in case the Legislature shall annually provide and appropriate any moneys from the canal tolls or otherwise to the payment of any portion of the interest on such debt, or such contribution to the sinking fund aforesaid, the tax hereby directed shall be enforced only to the extent which may be necessary and sufficient for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 3. When the said canal and general fund debts shall have been paid, or fully provided for in pursuance of section one of this act, the Canal Board shall thereupon and thereafter have full power, from time to time, to fix, regulate and reduce the rates of tolls upon the canals of this State, in such manner and to such extent as they may deem expedient to promote the trade and commerce of the State, and to prevent the diversion thereof. And it shall be the duty of the said Board to exercise this authority in such way as to secure to the canals of this State the greatest practicable amount of tonnage and transportation; and the Legislature, in accordance with the requirements of section three of the seventh article of the Constitution, declares its concurrence in such adjustment and reduction as the Canal Board may deem advisable in the exercise, from time to time, of the authority hereby vested and conferred.

SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State, in November next. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot, on which shall be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts," or "Against the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballots, and shall be indorsed "Act in relation to the canal and general fund debts."

SEC. 5. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect of the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections other than for military and town officers shall apply to the submission of the people herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall, with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 7. Sections four, five, six and seven of this act shall take effect immediately; but sections one, two and three of this act shall take effect when ratified by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1870.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original notice of election received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. See chap. 480, laws of 1860. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 681 5th-av.
Send for a circular.
Morning Class now forming for ladies and children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10.
Also, Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Afternoon Class, at 4 o'clock on the same days.
Children's Evening Class will commence on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Evening classes for gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Class Tuesday and Friday evenings. All dances taught in one quarter; six dances perfectly in six private lessons.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, corner of State and Court sts., entered on State-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 1, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st.

MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 30,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A PROTestant widow, aged thirty, refined and agreeable, having a first-class Wheeler & Wilson noiseless machine; understands all kinds of sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of testimonials. Address Mrs. E. A. MILLS, 64 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing, in a small private family, where her husband would be needed, to make himself generally useful around the house. Inquire for two days at No. 9 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as seamstress; would wait on a lady and do up her room; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes; the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 302 East 28th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS SITUATION by a very respectable woman and thorough laundress, as chamber-maid and laundress, or to do fine washing; can do French fluting, and do up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; ten years' references from last place. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as nurse to an invalid lady or two children; is kind and patient in sickness, with a good disposition; is a good plain seamstress; a respectable home desired in preference to high wages; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 530 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTEStant young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine. Apply for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent girls; one, as a good cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the washing between them; have four years' Yonkers reference; country preferred. Call at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant woman as thorough cook; understands it in all its branches; has the best of reference from her last place; City or country. Call for two days at No. 207 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; can give the best of City references from last place. Call at No. 113 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as child's nurse; understands the care of a baby from birth with the bottle; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 249 West 17th-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION as competent seamstress and dress-maker; understands cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; an experienced operator. Call or address No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A STRONG YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid and laundress; understands all kinds of fluting, polishing, &c.; one year's City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, [illegible] grown children or at the sewing; best City reference. Call or address No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as waitress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 20 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of a grown child and sew; good City reference. Apply at No. 624 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., in shoe-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, (AMERican,) to go out by the day or week to do family sewing; sews neatly by hand, and can operate on any kind of sewing-machine. Call for three days at No. 85 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, a situation to do general housework in a private family. Call at No. 417 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; City reference from her last place. Call at No. 233 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GERMAN woman as seamstress and assist in chamber-work, or as nurse and seamstress; is a good seamstress, operator, &c. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as infant's nurse; can bring it up by hand and do plain sewing; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen at her residence, No. 223 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as first-class waitress; understands her business in every respect; has unexceptional City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDed young woman, a situation as cook; is a good cook of meats, game, pastry, creams, jellies, and good baker; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as laundress; has good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMan, (Parisian,) a place to take care of children and sew; can make dresses, and has good City recommendations. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress or parlor-maid; has good City reference. Call at No. 294 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and to do plain sewing, or chamber-maid and do fine washing; best City reference. Call or address No. 149 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; no objection to assist in washing; best City references. Call at No. 107 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL A SITuation as nurse and seamstress; best of City reference. Apply at No. 259 6th-av., near 16th-st., in the toy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress; has no objection to the country or to travel with a lady; the best of reference. Inquire at No. 336 East 12th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; she is competent and well recommended; salary expected, $25 to $30. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; very well recommended; understands fluting and puffing. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a small family. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid by a young woman in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address No. 295 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and plain sewer. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 West 17th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing; fluting done in the latest style; has five years' reference. Call at No. 157 West 33d-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman is desirous to get some washing—either for families or single gentlemen; can give the best of City reference. Call at 167 7th-av., corner 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD, capable woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; first-class reference. Apply at No. 337 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, a situation to take care of children or do light chamber-work. Call at No. 1,295 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress, with good City references. Apply at No. 49 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress; good City references. Address No. 1,199 Broadway, near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK. CAN be seen at the house of her late employer, No. 6 West 32d-st., today.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, A SITUation as laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing. Call or address No. 332 East 33d-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, a situation to mind children or to do general house-work. Address M. HILD, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner of 25th-st., will be found a large selection of first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for private families, boarding-houses and hotels, for City and country.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., are a large number of English, French, professed Protestant, and other cooks, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, young girls for house-work, waitresses, nurses and those lately landed.

A LADY WOULD LIKE A POSITION as traveling companion to an invalid, or housekeeper with a wealthy widower; triflers need not answer. Address, for one week, HORTENSE, No. 40 East 18th-st.

ATTENTION.—GOOD SERVANTS, WELL recommended and capable Protestant and Catholics of all nations, can be obtained today at office No. 1,234 Broadway. Established fourteen years; prompt attention given to all orders.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av., (established twenty-two years,) first-class male and female help of all nations constantly on hand.

LADIES IN WANT OF LADIES' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids and house-workers, can be suited immediately at the office, No. 138 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

NO. 450 6TH-AV., TOP FLOOR.—AN experienced dress-maker wishes a few more engagements by the day. Call or address Miss DOWAN.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; is married; City preferred. Apply to DAVIS, CLARK & CO., No. 15 Dey-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married man as coachman and groom, with the very best City references. Apply at 143 East 39th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENer, married; has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its departments; cool vineries and green-houses, flowers and vegetable garden; is a thorough good fruit-grower; six years' first-class reference. Address C. P., florist, seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant married man, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses and carriages; can produce the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. Addressing to J. P., No. 151 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will be attended to for one week.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a thoroughly experienced Scotchman; will be found obliging; undoubted references as to sobriety, honesty, and capability; three years' references from last employer. Address J. G., No. 2,001 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, who is an honest, sober, trustworthy man; understands his business thoroughly; this is a chance for any gentleman to get suited. Address T. P. R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class single man; will be found willing; has a thorough knowledge of the care of horses, carriages and harness; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an American, (single,) first-class, superior horseman, experienced, stylish City driver; understands gardening and milking; temperate, reliable, trustworthy; City or country; five years' City reference. Address W., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation as coachman; one who thoroughly understands the business, and can give the best City reference. Inquire for three days at No. 886 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; he has eleven years' experience; is an Englishman; he can come well recommended; he will be found obliging. Address C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man, a situation as coachman and groom; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Address for two days E. C. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant married man; no incumbrances; perfectly understands his business; has the best of City and country references. Call or address, for two days, W. H., No. 66 8th-av.

WANTED—A POSITION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man, a native of England; good experience as above; best City references given. Address for three days T. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; is a first-class servant; has City reference. Call or address WILLIAM, No. 208 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITERman, very well recommended, a situation in a private family. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man not afraid of work; understands his business; references will be found satisfactory. Address C. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, English, age 27, single, with the very best references; town or country. Address W. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent waiter (single man) in a private family; long City reference. Address or can be seen for two days at No. 4 East 21st-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; can be well recommended; understands the care of fast horses. Can be seen at private stable No. 6 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion as waiter in a private family; speaks and writes his language well, and has City references as to capacity and character. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, who is well qualified in the business, and has the best reference; City or country. Address G. W. H., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man, (English,) married; no incumbrance; City references. Address T. K., at Mr. Campbell's, 50 4th-av., or, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST, sober and industrious American married man as light porter; understands driving horses and care of them. Address A. B. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who will be disengaged in a few days; good City reference. Apply at No. 35 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as porter or clerk in a store; the best of reference given. Address A. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children and do upstairs work. German preferred. Apply at No. 303 East Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—MALCOLM [illegible] HAUGHTON, as assignee of the firm property of the late firm of MITCHELL, LADD & CO., against NEWTON MITCHELL and others.—To the creditors of the late firm of MITCHELL, LADD & CO.: I, PHILO T. RUGGLES, referee, hereby give notice that an interlocutory judgment was, on the 22d day of September, 1870, made and entered in the above entitled action, whereby it was referred to me, among other things, to take proof of all claims and demands of the creditors of the late firm of Mitchell, Ladd & Co., provided for by the assignment for the benefit of said creditors, executed by the members of said firm to the plaintiff, on or about March 23, 1865, and to take and state an account of the amount due to all of such creditors upon their respective claims, upon the first day of January, 1868; notice is hereby given that the general objects of the reference ordered to me by the said judgment order, are, and I am thereby directed, to take proof of all claims of the said creditors, to take and state an account of the amounts due to such creditors, upon their respective claims, upon the first day of January, 1868, and to take, state and pass the accounts of the plaintiff as assignee under the said assignment. Notice is also hereby given, that it is by the said interlocutory judgment, ordered, adjudged and decreed, that such of said creditors as shall not, within a time to be limited by me, or within such further time as may be allowed by this Court, on application to me for that purpose, present to me and prove their claims, shall be excluded from any dividend out of the assigned estate remaining in the hands of the plaintiff as assignee, and shall be excluded from the benefit of the decree to be entered in this action, and shall be for ever barred from demanding or recovering their claims from the plaintiff, as such assignee, or individually, or of, from, or out of the said assigned estate. All the creditors of said firm of Mitchell, Ladd & Co. are hereby notified to come in and prove their respective demands, before me, the said referee, at my office, No. 39 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of November, 1870, the day limited by me on or before which all claims are to be presented. Notice is further hereby given, that I, the said referee, shall proceed to a hearing of the matters referred to me by said judgment order, at my office, No. 39 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that at such hearing any party in interest may contest any claim presented to me, and may object to any matter in the account to be rendered by said assignee.—Dated New-York, Sept. 22, 1870. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 31 Nassau-street, New-York.
se26-law6wM

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—LAWRENCE BAYNE, plaintiff, against MILTON S. LITTLEFIELD and THE JACKSONVILLE, PENSACOLA AND MOBILE RAILROAD COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 29 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) with interest from the 30th day of June, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1870.
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 29 Wall-street, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1870.
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
s26-law6wM* No. 29 Wall-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—LAWRENCE BAYNE and HENRY J. ROGERS, plaintiffs, against MILTON S. LITTLEFIELD and THE JACKSONVILLE, PENSACOLA AND MOBILE RAILROAD COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 29 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, with interest from the 27th day of August, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1870.
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 29 Wall-street, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1870.
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
s26-law6wM* No. 29 Wall-street, New-York City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF AGNEW & FITZPATRICK, heretofore existing, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.
WILLIAM AGNEW.
EDWARD FITZPATRICK.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1870.

The business heretofore conducted by AGNEW & FITZPATRICK, will be carried on by the undersigned, at the same place. WILLIAM AGNEW.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned is dissolved on the 13th of May, 1870, by mutual consent.
ROBERT P. TITUS.
WILLIAM H. CORNELL.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 10, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
DEBORAH—Leading characters by Mlle. Fanny Janauschek, Miss Fanny Morant, Messrs. Montgomery, Robinson, Smith and Studley.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.
Montague-st.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Messrs. Filippi, Randolfi, Wehli and Colby.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LA PETIT FAUST, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mme. Lea Silly, Montaland, Messrs. Ritternans, Gausens, Anthony and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
TWO ROSES. Leading characters by Messrs. Chas. Fisher, Clark, Stoddart, Marlowe, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Emily Mestayer and Mrs. John Sefton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Miss Lotta and Mr. Vining Bowers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Yeamans, and others.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
JANE EYRE. Leading character by Mme. Marie Seebach.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY, Jr., and RIP VAN WINKLE. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D., BALLET, &C. Characters by Miss Lisa Weber and company.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FREISCHUETZ. (German Opera.)

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mlle. Christine Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, Miss Richlig, Messrs. Brignoli, Verger and Vieuxtemps.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The balloon by which M. Gambetta left Paris was accompanied, at the beginning of its voyage, by one containing two gentlemen of this City, who took this means of leaving the besieged city. They brought files of the Paris journals up to the 7th inst., from which we print extracts forwarded by telegraph from Tours. The American balloon travelers confirm the statements of the determined spirit of the people of Paris. The representatives of foreign nations still remaining in Paris had recently held a meeting at the Papal Nuncio's to consider the position in which they were placed by Count Bismarck's refusal to permit their dispatches to be transmitted without being opened, which condition the diplomatists have unanimously refused to submit to. This determination is to be communicated to Count Bismarck, and should he persist, they will be compelled to suspend all communication with their respective Governments. M. Gambetta's journey was attended with several hair-breath escapes, his balloon having descended two or three times in close proximity to the Prussians. The *Journal Officiel* of Paris prints the answers of the Prefects to the circular of the Minister of the Interior at the date of the declaration of war, from which it is made clear that the people were in favor of peace. Our London correspondent telegraphs that the siege guns are all in place before Paris, and within another week the assault will begin, possibly on the 16th, the anniversary of the battle of Liepsig. The invaders are counting upon being in the city on the 19th. Meanwhile the French are beginning to make a show of a successful resistance.

The French Government at Tours has issued an official decree, postponing the elections for members of a Constituent Assembly until France is free from invaders. The Germans publish a proclamation which they say fell into their hands by the capture of a balloon from Paris, in which the Government of "National Defense" declares the decree of the Goverment at Tours ordering an election opposed to that of the Government of National Defense, which alone is binding. The elections, they add, are adjourned until it is possible to hold them throughout the Republic. Great hopes are entertained of the new French Armies forming. Alex. Glais-Bizoin, of the National Defense Committee, in a letter to his constituents, declining a re-election, speaks enthusiastically of them. He says that 600,000 men will soon be ready to march to the deliverance of Paris. Garibaldi has reached Tours, where he arrived sooner than he was anticipated. His presence, as soon as known, created great excitement. He made a short speech to the Francs-Tireurs, in which he said that he should meet them on the battle-field to rid France of the invaders.

A dispatch from Ham, near St. Quentin, says that the Prefect of St. Quentin succeeded in arousing the inhabitants to resist the Prussians menacing the town, and arming them from the gun-shops, defended temporary barricades for five hours, and finally repulsed the Prussians, who retired to Ribemont. Prussian scouts are reappearing in the region about Orleans. The Prussians have opened fire on Neu-Breisach, one of the strongest fortified towns in Eastern France, the place having refused to surrender. Fires have broken out within the town, but the besieged vigorously answer the cannonading of the enemy. Sharp fighting on Friday between Raon l'Etape and Bruyères, in the Department of Vosges, is reported. It lasted all day, and, according to French dispatches, the French retained the position which the Germans had attempted to carry a number of times. A Carlsruhe dispatch contains an account of a French defeat sustained at Stremy, the French flying toward Rambervilliers. This seems to be the locality between Bruyères and Raon l'Etape, of the conflict in which the French claim to have held their ground.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The *Discusion*, newspaper, at Madrid, doubts the assertion of the Ministry that the abolition of slavery has been enforced or officially announced in Cuba, and says that measures have been taken to expose the fraud....The Naval Committee of Inquiry in the loss of the *Captain* have rendered a verdict exonerating everybody from blame.

GENERAL.

There is a rumor from China that Prince Kong has been murdered.

Reports from Natal, South Africa, speak of a grand rush to the diamond region on the Vaal River.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued a circular giving notice of the terms and conditions on which subscriptions will be received for the new loan under the act for re-funding the national debt.

Miss Etta E. Barston, a school teacher, of Canton, Mass., died, on Saturday, from the effects of an assault made upon her with stones by four of her pupils. The young ruffians have been arrested.

Mrs. Celia Bickford and her son, aged ten, were found dead in bed, on Saturday morning, at Haverhill, Mass., with their throats cut. The woman appears to have killed her boy and then committed suicide.

Rev. James S. Green, alias Rev. M. M. Cumiston, was arrested at Middleville, Conn., Saturday, on a charge of committing forgeries in Indiana to the amount of $20,000.

Cornelius Wendell, it appears, is not yet dead, but there is little hope of his recovery.

Brigham Young, on Saturday, resigned the position of Trustee of the Mormon Church, and also that of President of the Perpetual Emigration Fund.

The receipts of the Industrial Exhibition at Cincinnati, last week, were $14,000, and the aggregate attendance 85,000 persons.

The latest advices from the Red River region show that the French half-breeds still display a disposition to create disturbance, and considerable apprehension prevails in the country.

The fourth annual conference of the Mormon Church is now in session at Salt Lake City.

Some Probable Results of Re-electing Gov. Hoffman.

It is highly important for the people of this State to consider what will be the probable effect of reappointing Mr. Tweed's agent as Governor. It may be admitted that the inhabitants of New-York would be the greatest sufferers, but there is no portion of the State in which honest men can afford to look on unconcerned at the corruption and demoralization which the Tweed gang have introduced into the whole framework of Government. Good citizens everywhere have the deepest interest in seeing that the hands of our Judges are not soiled with bribes. They ought to resent with all their might that deliberate tampering with the Judiciary of which Gov. Hoffman has been guilty. When the Courts of Justice are in the hands of the spoilers, everybody must see, or ought to see, that the emergency is one calling for the prompt interference of the people. Property in no part of the State can be deemed safe when we have a Governor who aids and abets men like Tweed and Fisk in all their schemes, and does it in his interesting character of political *ingenu*. Political corruption may be withstood, but when that is allied with corruption by the Judiciary, it would be very difficult to say what rights inherent in a free community are beyond the reach of danger.

In the first place, it is quite clear that the re-election of Gov. Hoffman would put new life-blood into the infamous "Ring," which, hitherto, has only been able to find equally infamous champions. The *World* alone comes to the rescue of this gang, and we are far from denying that the work is appropriate to it, although it has once before forgotten the obligation expressed in the adage, "honor among thieves." It has done nothing for the Democrats but betray them at all sorts of critical moments, and its advice has invariably tended to lead the party further than ever from power. There is not a Democrat in the State who does not know that the *World* is apt to turn traitor at the most important crisis of the fight. If the "Young Democracy" were even now to pay it a little more than the "Ring" has done, it would at once set to work "blackguarding" its present employers, and tear the hands which are feeding it. It would therefore be a waste of time to discuss anything which the *World* has to say on the present contest, even if we were not too busy at this moment arguing *against* swindlers and Jeremy Diddlers to hold any argument *with* them. The real question for the people to consider is, ought a set of plunderers, who are defended only by the *World*, to be re-elected to power behind their stalking-horse, Gov. Hoffman? Does this community, as a body, approve of the long series of frauds which have been perpetrated in connection with Erie stock, or of the system of blackmailing now in force in this City under the disguise of "Government," or of the deliberate corruption of the Judiciary, which every man at the Bar knows to have been practiced? If the community *does* approve of these things, then, of course, it cannot do better than vote for Gov. Hoffman on the 8th of next month. It will adopt a certain method of increasing these vast abuses and scandals.

The Fiskian orgies will then proceed with all the improvements which the peculiar taste and ingenuity of their originator can suggest. The streets will probably be enlivened by whole processions of six-in-hands, containing the humble creatures who minister to the enjoyments of that great judge-maker, Fisk, Jr. Mr. Tweed will pass his week-days, as well as his Sundays, in drinking punch, in what the *World* calls his "palatial stables"—"an employment," says that same journal, "so much more innocuous than his usual course of life, that perhaps we ought to congratulate him on his improvement." The *World*, which eats the man's salt, would not speak this way of him, we may be very sure, if he did not richly deserve it. Mr. Tweed's gains from the public purse have certainly been enormous. His own organ said, on March 31, that he "swindled the public" to the extent of those gains, and that he was a bankrupt when he took to the trade of politics. We all know that he has a house in Fifth-avenue worth $350,000, with a fountain in front, as an emblem of the perpetual flow of money from the public purse, by which the property was acquired and is kept up. Each horse in his stables is said to be allotted ten feet of room—whereas there are many thousands of the poorer class of tax-payers, rendering tribute to Tweed, who would be only too glad if they had half ten feet for themselves and their children. If these poor tax-payers wish to perpetuate the reign of Tweed, they, too, cannot do better than vote for him, through his factotum, Gov. Hoffman, at the coming election. It will inevitably be one result of Mr. Hoffman's re-election that the Tweed exchequer will be liberally replenished, and that innumerable jobs, which are at present being held back, will be pushed on rapidly to a delightful consummation. The public do not yet half understand the powers of absorption possessed by Mr. Tweed and his immediate friends. They will have a better opportunity of judging after the election, if they do not take care to put an honest man in the chair which Gov. Hoffman now occupies.

There is nothing to be set down on the other side of the account. No one can point out a single advantage which the public can possibly derive from the continuance of the reign of these spurious Democrats. We should have increased taxation, wholesale frauds at elections, a persistent degradation of the Judiciary, the public property placed at the mercy of an unscrupulous gang, and no redress of any wrong, small or great, possible to any man who is not included within the magic circle of the "Ring." These are not probabilities—they are certainties. Is the public willing to endure these immeasurable evils?—above all, is it willing to place the burden once more upon its own back, when it has a very fair chance of shaking it off? Look at the situation. The Democratic "Ring" is torn by internal dissensions. It has incurred the just indignation of large classes of the people. The opportunity is favorable for dealing it a deadly blow, and it is one of these invaluable chances which may not recur for some years to come. Is there any excuse, then, for any honest citizen to refrain from doing all that lies within his power to abolish the Tweed gang? What work half so useful is to be done in the present day as this? Some people, who are never satisfied, may say, "We do not like the Republican candidate." Let us ask such persons plainly, how do they like being governed by a set of men whom we will not compare to footpads, for fear of doing injustice to the footpads?

The French Financial Position.

Should France be amerced in the sums computed by German calculators as the cost, on their side, of the war, the French national debt must be very largely increased. This debt, before the war, amounted in our money to about twenty-six hundred millions of dollars. The Germans say the expense of the campaign to themselves will come to the equivalent of one thousand millions of dollars more. To France the cost down to the present time—including a reasonable estimate for towns and villages burned, bridges blown up, and railways, standing crops, and other property destroyed—must be nearly double that sum. If we reckon it at fourteen hundred millions, add the compensation to be paid to Germany, and add both to the national debt, we have an aggregate of five thousand millions of dollars. This vast amount exceeds the hugest national burden known to history. That of Great Britain, at the worst time, has been far below it. At present the English debt is less than four thousand millions, and this is funded at so low a rate of interest as to make the pressure comparatively light. Besides, small as England is, her vast colonies have assisted her immensely in carrying a load declared, over and over again, in past times, to be beyond her strength. France, without colonies of material productiveness available for such a purpose, will be called upon, then, by the adjustment proposed, to endure a debt a third greater that the monstrous obligations of England in 1814.

But even this does not measure the extent of the French misfortune. The weight of such a debt might be crushing enough for the whole Empire in its integrity. It is, however, proposed to inflict it upon a dismembered France, a territory diminished by six departments, and more than three millions of people. Alsace and Lorraine, including the Upper and Lower Rhine, the Meuse, the Vosges, the Moselle and the Meurthe would have no part in sustaining the burden. These departments have been accustomed to pay freely in support of their government. A correspondent writes of an old Alsatian peasant, in his shovel-hat, looped up on one side, and short jacket, expressing his opinion very concisely, but with indefinite iteration, "Whoever has Hundsbach has me. Whether the French or the Prussians have Alsace all is one to me. Whoever has it, the peasant will have to pay the taxes, which are heavy enough." But these heavy taxes will no longer, as proposed, go to Paris, but to Berlin. Thus, all things considered, France will not only have the heaviest debt in the world to stagger under, but will possess from eight to twelve per cent. fewer shoulders than before to uphold it. It is this consideration, apart from national pride, which weighs so severely on MM. Favre, Thiers, and the rest who have been representing the new-born Republic. To accept such terms would look like, if it did not positively amount to, destruction. The democratic leaders, clearly, dare not assent to them. Yet no alternative is open to them but the terrible one of an indefinite continuation of the war. And it will be a poor consolation to those who support the Republic, in the event of continued disaster, to reflect that King William would probably grant better terms to the Empire.

The truth is that the double penalty of dismemberment and paying the German expenses of the war is more than any Government dare propose to the French people, if indeed, it would not be too heavy for their strength. It is true that prognostications about non-ability to bear a given debt are often disproved, but such precedents hardly justify indefinite expansion. Many insisted, in 1865, that the public liabilities of the United States could never be redeemed. Some of our friends of the Democratic Party were loudest in this assertion—the same gentlemen who now urge that we are paying the debt too fast. But this prospective debt of France is more than double what ours was at its highest point, to say nothing of the difference of area and annual rate of populative increase, which establish a still wider contrast in the relative situations. Besides this, a nation flushed with victory works faster and better than a nation humiliated by defeat—a consideration not too sentimental, we conceive, to be taken into account. A careful survey of all the features of the case ought, we may suppose, to lead the sober-minded Germans to moderate the rigor of demands which from their point of view may seem just in themselves. It is a dangerous thing to exact either the impossible, or that which to average eyes looks like the impossible. To press for too much sometimes ends in the loss of all. No nation has ever stood in a more magnificent attitude than Germany now stands with relation to an aggressive enemy. Her moral superiority will rise to the level of her physical superiority should she abstain from imposing on France terms of peace that may appear impracticable as well as shameful.

Soldiers' Luxuries.

The Prussian Army is just now acknowledged to be splendidly organized, if it is not the finest body of soldiers in the world. It becomes interesting, therefore, to consider any points in which its organization or management differs from our own. One very noticeable point is the freedom with which stimulants are supplied to the German troops. In our war, the Sanitary Commission and the various relief societies administered most abundantly to the physical wants of the soldiers, but they were never given liquor except when prescribed by a physician. Everybody knew that the soldiers drank whisky when they could get it, but nobody looked upon this habit other than as one of the demoralizing influences of war. Without attempting to deny this proposition, it is worth while to consider what the Prussians think about this matter. A trustworthy correspondent informs that within twenty days, at the commencement of the war, 151,000 men passed through Berlin. The Committee which furnished them with refreshments as they passed through that city, also served out to them 5,100 bottles of wine, 110,000 large glasses of beer, 2,300 bottles of seltzer water and three casks per day, 430 bottles lemonade, 64 bottles of Jamaica rum, 228,600 cigars, and 20,500 packages of tobacco. There was no lack of stimulants, therefore, although the demand was large. The natural tendency of Germans to beer and wine drinking will doubtless explain why the Committee supplied these articles in such abundance, but there is a still more astonishing fact to be considered.

The correspondent from whom we have already quoted says the Prussian Government "considers brandy an excellent drink for the army in the field, and even compels every soldier to fill his flask before he leaves camp." These flasks hold more than an ordinary claret bottle, and yet it seems that no evil effects have been observed from this extraordinary ration. The Germans do not ordinarily drink much brandy, so that it may be safe to trust them with it, but it would have been a dangerous experiment to try with most of the soldiers who recently fought in our immense army. It was customary, however, to issue an extra ration of whisky to men who had been unusually exposed, or who had been on fatigue duty, such as making roads or intrenchments. Whisky and quinine were also occasionally issued when the army was operating in malarial districts. As the soldiers were constantly exposed to the weather, and often drenched to the skin, these extra rations often did much good. Who could blame the commander of any of the troops who were exposed to such a rain as that of a recent day, if upon their return to camp, he had ordered a ration of whisky served out to the men? Yet soldiers are constantly liable to be exposed to just such storms as they then had to encounter, with no more protection than an ordinary shelter tent can afford. Still, although liquor is sometimes supplied to our soldiers, the army is practically managed on temperance principles, so far as the Government is concerned. It is true that during the war our soldiers often did drink to excess, but it was almost invariably when they were on furlough, or in the vicinity of great cities. In view, however, of the avidity with which our men drank liquor when they could get it, this issue of brandy to the Prussians seems most incomprehensible. Not only do King William's armies have liquor supplied to them freely, but they are also great consumers of tobacco. We all see how devoted our German fellow-citizens are to their pipes, and their brethren now bearing arms in Europe are no less fond of smoking. In fact, the Prussian soldiers are said to almost live on tobacco. The Uhlans are always seen with pipes in their mouths, and when these dashing cavalrymen enter a town or village, their first requisition is for a supply of cigars and tobacco. We are not informed whether the Prussians are as much addicted to the use of coffee as they are to beer-drinking and smoking, but from what we know of their countrymen, we judge they are. In this regard, however, they are likely to go ahead of our own soldiers. Coffee seems to be as necessary to an American soldier as bread. Any one who saw a bivouac during the last war will remember how particular the soldiers were each morning to make and drink their cup of coffee before doing anything else. It seemed to satisfy and give them strength more than any other food or beverage, and yet none of them seemed to feel bad effects from drinking it as often as even three times a day. Stimulants, therefore, of some kind seem to be a necessity with soldiers—not alcohol necessarily, but stimulating food or drink nevertheless. It is for medical men to decide just what these stimulants should be, and how they should be administered. The want is evident, and it is a part of wise army government to meet and supply the need in such a way as to secure a benefit for the soldier, instead of allowing him to undermine his strength and health in carousing and unbridled license.

Chinese Coolie Mutinies.

Advices from Honolulu, under date of September 3, state that two vessels well-known in connection with the nefarious system for which Macao has earned an unenviable notoriety—the *Dolores Ugarte* and *Louisa Canevaro*—had arrived in port, one in a state of chronic mutiny which had rendered the voyage a "scene of horror." The abominations of which this state of affairs is the legitimate result, have for some years been protested against by the China Press, and the Chinese Government has fulminated ineffectual edicts without number against the Portuguese man-stealers and dealers in kidnapped Chinese. But ship-loads are still sent from China to Peru under circumstances but little less abominable than formerly. Kidnapping, pure and simple, has, indeed, become too unsafe to be largely resorted to in the immediate neighborhoods which formerly furnished the majority of victims; but a scarcely less objectionable mode of procuring them is now pursued, by employing crimps who inveigle desirable-looking parties into binding themselves over as "emigrants" for a term of years.

The usual method is to advance money for gambling purposes to the unhappy dupes, who invariably lose, to their newly-found friend or his accomplices, the sum advanced. The day of reckoning comes, and the money so easily lost cannot be replaced. The Chinese are, to do them justice, most scrupulous in paying debts of honor; and the idea of pawning their liberty to satisfy such claims is by no means novel. The debtors are therefore prepared for the proposition that they should bind themselves to serve as laborers abroad for a term of years, the money lent to be repaid from the advance given them on presentation at the coolie depot. They are then forwarded, under the care of trustworthy agents, to the port of embarkation. Their convoys contrive in all cases to fleece them pretty thoroughly before they reach their destination, claiming the balance of their advance for "subsistence." The emigrants from Macao, who are thus mostly emigrants by force, leave under circumstances widely different from those which attend the embarkation at Hong Kong of coolies destined for the United States. In this case all that official supervision can do to suppress fraud is done. At Macao the Government winks at such irregularities, being afraid to jeopardize the large income it derives from the capitation tax imposed upon coolie emigrants.

The treatment accorded to the latter upon arrival in Peru is that of slaves rather than emigrants. Their contracts are frequently sold to the highest bidder, who will in turn resell them for a term of years, irrespective of the time which the emigrants may have agreed to serve. Thousands have died amid the guano fields of the Chincha Islands. Hundreds have been reported by eye-witnesses to have been flogged, branded, and cast out in the streets to die. Such being the case, is there anything to wonder at in "coolie mutinies," so often recorded? The whole system is disgraceful to the Government which permits them to be shipped, and that under whose flag they land. It is certainly time that civilized Governments expostulated with the authorities of these petty States, who derive an income from a traffic in flesh and blood which is even more abominable than the African slave-trade, inasmuch as it covers up cruelty in the garb of philanthropy. John Chinaman is, perhaps, in no way an angel; but he has rights which all calling themselves Christians and civilized should be bound to respect. When this is acknowledged, we shall not so frequently have to record the occurrence of coolie mutinies.

Our Modern Prætorians.

In the stately pages of Gibbon we read how the Prætorian Guard ruled a degenerated Rome, and made and unmade Emperors. We read of their domineering insolence, and of the abject submission of the people, with a wonder akin to contempt, and, perhaps, with a little secret exultation that we have fallen on better days. But when, a few years hence, the historical perspective comes to sharpen our vision, we may possibly find occasion to revise this opinion. We shall see then, it may be, that the New-York of today is ruled by a Prætorian Guard whose exactions and insolence would put their Roman predecessors to the blush. If we look around us now with eyes purged of conventional prejudices, we may recognize at every corner these redoubtable legionaries. We shall find them under various aspects and in diverse forms. As hackmen whose happy fortune it is to transport municipal magnates on expensive journeys, as cartmen employed in carrying to and fro unnecessary materials for purposeless ends, as superfluous laborers engaged to sun themselves in cheerful idleness on public works, as chair-makers furnishing at enormous profits the seats of public stations, as Deputy Sheriffs and Court Marshals, as ushers for civic dignitaries, as clerks and deputy clerks, and assistant deputies, and deputy assistants adorning our public offices, all fatten on the public treasury, and are doing the minimum of service at the maximum of wages, our Prætorians meet us at every step and watch over our coming and our going. But then, we must be content to pay for the privilege of knowing the great. If we meet them nowhere else we shall be secure of encountering them at the polls, when, armed *cap-à-pie*, with much more effective weapons than the pike and short sword of their prototypes, they assemble to guard the liberties of the commonwealth. Then, when our election is over, we shall see them gather in great array like an army with banners, and many lights, and seek the presence of Augustus Cæsar Tweed. There the spoils will be divided and the pæans of victory sung, and our Prætorians dismissed to their pastimes with the imperial benediction.

We do not know if our worthy "Imperator" is in the habit of reading Gibbon. But if he is, he cannot have failed to notice that the Prætorians were as capricious as they were greedy and cruel. Some day, when the delights of pistolling policemen and nocturnal affrays have become tame, they may grow restive under even his benign sway, and cast about them for his successor. Is he prepared for that evil day? Will he surrender the City to pacify his masters, while he sits fiddling on the top of his palace? Will he surrender his neck to the sword like another unhappy Julian or Pertinax, or will he ignominiously fly to the soft security of his Greenwich retreat? The ominous revolt of the Young Democracy may be only the forerunner of impending ruin. Greedy eyes perhaps even now look longingly on his millions, and eager hands are itching for them. It will be well for him to be on his guard, for the life of an usurper is always short, and it may be that the hour of reckoning even for Tweed is near at hand.

The use of balloons by the French has so far worked well. Several parties have escaped from Paris by this rather hazardous mode of conveyance, and so far we have not heard of any failures. An interesting account is given in our news columns this morning relative to the safe journey of two Americans from the beleaguered city. The impression seems to be that Paris can hold out until it is *starved* out, and how long that may be seems to depend to a certain extent on the available supply of horses. It is not so very long ago that the Parisians were trying to persuade the world that horse-flesh was more nutritious and palatable than the flesh of any other animal. We hope for their own sakes that they were right. They will, at any rate, be called upon to give the experiment a very full trial.

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Among the papers to be read before the National Congress which assembles in Cincinnati to-morrow, to discuss the subject of prison discipline, is one by Edwin Hill, of London, on the "absolute dependence of the criminal class on the co-operation of certain capitalists, and the possibility of extinguishing the criminal class by compelling the withdrawal of such co-operation." This is a very suggestive topic for an essay, and would be doubtless entirely pertinent when treating of the criminal class of London or Cincinnati; but if the writer were a resident of this City, he would soon see the necessity of changing the title of his paper so as to make it read thus: "The absolute dependence of the criminal class on the co-operation of the Tammany Hall Ring—their Magistrates, Judges and prosecuting officers—and the possibility of extinguishing the criminal class by the defeat of Gov. Hoffman at the coming election, and the consequent withdrawal of such co-operation."

◆

If we may judge of English public opinion from the views recently expressed by Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary, we may safely conclude that the people are delighted with their position and prospects. It is a blessed thing that France is weakened, because that removes one danger from England. It is also a blessed thing that Prussia is weakening herself very fast, because hereafter she can stand in nobody's way. An invasion of England is, it appears, out of the question, because there are 150,000 volunteers always ready to repel the enemy. And so in this fool's Paradise the people are well contented to live, and meanwhile amuse themselves with a "Comic Album of the War," which finds a ready sale in the streets. On this side the Atlantic we have not yet been able to discover the comic side of a bloody war, but then we may not be such humorists as the English.

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Would it not be well for the Citizens' Association to hold another general meeting of all its members to investigate the management of that concern? Such a meeting was held in April last, at which a half-hearted sort of indorsement of the agents was issued. These agents had fallen into disrepute with the public, owing to the acceptance by their head man, Sands, of a fat office under the Ring. Since that time two more of their agents, Henry and Daly, have followed the example of their chief, and accepted office at the hands of their old enemies. The public hears no more from the Citizens' Association about the corruptions of the City Government, though everybody knows that corruption was never so rife as now. It is worse than useless for Mr. Sands to revive a series of resolutions passed last April. His character needs more recent vouchers. If the Citizens' Association would not make itself appear more contemptible in the eyes of the public than it is now, let it hold a general meeting and appoint new officers without delay.

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At the very outset of the campaign, and in the first speech that he made after receiving his nomination for Governor, Gen. Woodford made the most serious charge against Gov. Hoffman that could be brought against any man running as a candidate for office. He charged him with having been elected two years ago by frauds, and with being enabled to write himself Governor of the State of New-York today only by means of these frauds. He further offered, if Gov. Hoffman would take the platform with him, and go before the people, to prove his charge to be true. In this offer he only followed the example of Gov. Hoffman himself, who, when he was a candidate, and Gov. Fenton was in the Gubernatorial chair, gave a similar challenge to his opponent. Yet this serious charge against Gov. Hoffman remains unanswered to this day, either by the Governor or any of his friends, and the offer to prove it remains unaccepted.

Mayor Hall is so fond of a pleasant jest that it is not always easy to tell when he is in earnest. The most preposterous thing—supposing it to be anything else than a joke—which has been done or suggested in the campaign thus far, is his proposition to Gen. Pleasonton to arrange a private arbitration to try certain charges brought against Gen. Woodford when he was Lieutenant-Governor. Imagine Gov. Hoffman consenting to any such "arbitration" upon the far more damaging charges made against him as Governor! Mayor Hall must think that Gen. Woodford is even a weaker man than the Democratic papers represent him to be, to take any notice of so irrational a proposition. Gen. Pleasonton returned the only answer which the Mayor's note admitted of. He told him that he had made his charges against Gen. Woodford to the people in a public speech, and that the people formed the proper tribunal before which to try them; that Gen. Woodford had already offered to prove the falsity of the charges before that tribunal, if his opponent, Gov. Hoffman, would father them, and meet him face to face on the platform. So long as that offer remains unaccepted, the less noise Mayor Hall or his friends make about his charges, the better.

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The Indians of the Prairies seem to think they do not die fast enough, by fire-water, small-pox, and the rifles of the white man. Predatory warfare among themselves has been among their immemorial traditions, and thinned and scattered as they are, they still return at brief intervals to the old strife. The latest outbreak has been in Dakota between the Sioux and the Mandans, and from the accounts just received in Washington from the Governor of that Territory, the fight at Cheyenne is likely to be followed by prolonged hostilities. In a few years more the faces of the original owners of the soil will be as rare on the prairie as for a generation they have been on the Eastern sea-board, and the sad prognostications which the most intelligent of their number share with observers of the intruding race will be verified. The people who within three centuries possessed the whole of this vast continent will be practically extinct.

WASHINGTON.

President Grant and the Missouri Republicans—Secretary Cox and the Assessment of His Clerks—An Old Case Under the Neutrality Laws—Refunding the National Debt—An Important Treasury Circular—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Inasmuch as the effort is being made to place the President in a position of hostility to revenue reform because he symphthizes with the regular Republican organization in Missouri, it is proper to say that this pretended issue of revenue reform is an after-thought entirely, and that the bolt in that State had no reference to it. A large number of revenue reform Republicans are supporting the regular ticket, and there have been no appeals to the President in behalf of that ticket by protectionists as such. The President became cognizant of the intention of the Brown faction to bolt as early as August, when he visited St. Louis. That faction would have been regular if it could have controlled the Convention, but preferred to be irregular when it found it could not. The statement that there is any division in the Cabinet on the course of the President in regard to Missouri is pure invention. Right or wrong, they are of one mind on the subject, and reprobate the bolt.

SECRETARY COX AND THE ASSESSMENT OF CLERKS.

The position of Secretary Cox, upon the subject of assessing clerks for party purposes, seems never to have been fairly stated. In his interview with the representatives of the Congressional Committee, the Secretary said that he did not like the tone of their circular, and he especially objected to the implied threat which it contained. While he would like to have every man in the department give, according to his means, he objected decidedly to the system of horizontal assessments, as he knew some of the clerks were not able to contribute much without distressing their families. He desired his subordinates to act voluntarily in such matters, and if they acted in good faith toward the party it should not work to their disadvantage, while he remained in office. Secretary Cox will return on Tuesday, and the reports about his retirement from the Cabinet will probably be put an end to, one way or the other, before the close of the week.

The President will visit the Maryland State Fair, at Frederick, to-morrow, leaving here in the morning and returning in the evening. He will be accompanied by Postmaster-General Creswell, and perhaps other members of the Cabinet.

A CASE UNDER THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

A case involving the doctrine asserted in the second proclamation of neutrality issued yesterday, occurred during the rebellion. The British Government had issued a proclamation in similar terms, when the rebel war steamer *Georgia* entered the port of Liverpool, ostensibly for the purpose of repairs. Instead of being repaired she was sold to a Liverpool merchant and subsequently chartered for the Portuguese mail service. While in this capacity she was captured by one of our cruisers as prize of war. The Prize Court gave judgment for the vessel on the ground of neutral ownership, but the case being taken to the Supreme Court, Mr. Ashton, for the Government, held that as the status of the vessel in port which enabled the sale to be effected, was in violation of the neutral obligations of the British Government, the sale was therefore void, and the vessel a legal prize. The Court sustained this view, holding that a legal sale could not be made in contemplation of law, and the vessel was condemned.

CORNELIUS WENDELL NOT DEAD.

The announcement of the death of Hon. Cornelius Wendell, yesterday, seems to have been premature, but the latest intelligence of his condition leaves hardly any hope of his recovery.

IMPORTANT TREASURY CIRCULAR.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just issued the following circular with reference to the funded loan of the United States, of 1880, 1885 and 1900:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON D. C., Oct. 8, 1870.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in anticipation of a proposal to be issued by him, for subscriptions to the national loan, under the act approved July 18, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," gives notice of the terms and conditions on which such proposal will be issued. The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely: First, bonds to the amount of $300,000,000, payable at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable semi-annually, in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Second—Bonds to the amount of $300,000,000, payable at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable semi-annually, in coin, at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Third, Bonds to the amount of $1,000,000,000, payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Banks and responsible bankers will be designated for the negotiation of the loan, and paid commissions upon the amounts negotiated by them respectively. Subscribers to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely: First—Subscribers for equal amounts of the first and third classes of bonds. Second—Subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds. Third—Subscribers for five per cent. bonds according to the per cent. of premiums offered, or at par in the order of the date of subscribing. When a subscription is made, subscribers will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof, to be accounted for when the bonds are delivered, and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as five-twenty bonds, at their par value. The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds. The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by the subscribers, and in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. The interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository of the Government. The bonds of the several classes aforesaid and the interest thereon are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal or local authority. After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Five States to be Heard from To-morrow—A Full List of the Congressional Candidates to be Voted For—Grant's Majority in Each State.

Elections will be held in five States to-morrow, (Tuesday.) In Indiana for State officers and members of Congress; in Iowa for a Secretary of State and Congressmen; in Nebraska for Governor and one Congressman; in Ohio for Congressmen, a member of the Board of Works, and other officers; and in Pennsylvania for Congressmen, Assemblymen, and County officers. The Republicans have been working well in each of the States mentioned, and appearances seem to indicate a splendid success for the party. The following are the names of the nominees of both parties, with GRANT'S majority over SEYMOUR in 1868:

INDIANA.

Grant's majority....................9,572

CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1.	H. C. Gooding.	W. E. Niblack.
2.	Geo. W. Carr.	M. C. Kerr.
3.	Henry R. Pritchard.	W. S. Holman.
4.	Jere. M. Wilson.	D. S. Gooding.
5.	John Coburn.	Thos. Cattrell.
6.	Moses F. Dunn.	Daniel W. Voorhees.
7.	Lew. Wallace.	M. D. Manson.
8.	Jas. N. Tyner.	John T. Henderson.
9.	John P. C. Shanks.	John Colerick.
10.	William Williams.	Milo S. Hascall.
11.	Jasper Packard.	S. I. Anthony.

IOWA.

Grant's majority....................46,350

CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1.	Geo. W. McCrary.	Edmond Jeager.
2.	A. R. Colton, long term. Senator Wolf, to fill vacancy.	W. E. Leffingwell.
3.	W. G. Dorman.	J. L. Stoneman.
4.	M. M. Walden.	W. T. Smith.
5.	Frank W. Palmer.	B. F. Montgomery (Free trade.)
6.	Jackson Orr.	C. C. Smeltser.

NEBRASKA.

Grant's majority....................3,280

CONGRESS.

Republican.	Democrat.
John Taffe.	George B. Lake.

GOVERNOR.

Republican.	Democrat.
David Butler.	John H. Craxton.

OHIO.

Grant's majority....................41,428

CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1.	Aaron F. Perry.	Milton Sayler.
2.	Job E. Stephenson.	Samuel F. Carey.
3.	R. C. Schenck.	Lewis D. Campbell.
4.	W. B. McClurg.	J. Frank McKinney.
5.	J. D. Clark.	C. N. Lamison.
6.	John A. Smith.	J. W. Denver.
7.	Sam'l Shellabarger.	Hugh J. Jewett.
8.	John Beatty.	James R. Hubbell.
9.	Charles Foster.	E. Fenn Dickinson.
10.	E. D. Peck.	W. F. Lockwood.
11.	John T. Wilson.	Ralph Leete.
12.	Chas. E. Brown.	Phila. Van Trumpe.
13.	C. W. Potwin.	George W. Morgan.
14.	James Monroe.	Lyman R. Critchfield.
15.	W. P. Sprague.	John Cartwright.
16.	John A. Bingham.	Robert E. Chambers.
17.	Jacob A. Ambler.	E. Ball.
18.	William H. Upson.	J. M. Coffinberry.
19.	James A. Garfield.	G. A. Howard.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Grant's majority....................28,898

CONGRESS.

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1.	Benjamin Huckel.	Samuel J. Randall.
2.	Charles O'Neil.	John V. Creely.
3.	Leonard Myers.	John Moffet.
4.	Wm. D. Kelley.	Wm. B. Thomas.
5.	A. C. Harmer.	John R. Reading.
6.	John L. Oliver.	E. L. Acker.
7.	W. Townsend.	J. H. Askin.
8.	Nicholas Hunter.	J. Lawrence Getz.
9.	Oliver J. Dickey.	Adam K. Witmer.
10.	John W. Killinger.	C. D. Gloninger.
11.	Wm. Davis.	John B. Storms.
12.	L. D. Shoemaker.	J. B. McJellum.
13.	Ulysses Mercur.	Charles B. Brockaway.
14.	John B. Packer.	E. Greenough Scott.
15.	W. B. Roher.	R. J. Haldeman.
16.	John Cessna.	R. F. Myers.
17.	Daniel J. Morrell.	R. Milton Speer.
18.	W. H. Armstrong.	Henry Sherwood.
19.	Glenl W. Schofield.	Seloon Marvin.
20.	C. W. Gilfillan.	Samuel Griffith.
21.	Andrew Stewart.	Henry D. Foster.
22.	James S. Negley.	James H. Hopkins.
23.	Ebenezer McJunkin.	Wm. Serinell.
24.	Joseph B. Donley.	Wm. McClelland.

THE STATE CANVASS.

Appointments of Distinguished Republican Orators.

The Republican Committee announces the following engagements for some of the distinguished orators of the party, including the candidate for Governor:

MONDAY, OCT. 10.

Jamestown—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Port Jervis—Gen. John L. Swift, of Massachusetts.
Amsterdam—Gen. Walter Harriman, of New-Hampshire.

TUESDAY, OCT. 11.

Owego—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Catskill—Gen. Walter Harriman.
Albany—Hon. Sigismund Kaufman.
Deposit—Gen. John L. Swift.
Newark—Hon. Butler G. Noble.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12.

Auburn—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn—Gen. Walter Harriman.
Schenectady—Hon. Sigismund Kaufman.
Elmira—Gen. John L. Swift.
Seneca Falls—Hon. Butler G. Noble.

THURSDAY, OCT. 13.

Batavia—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Troy—Hon. Sigismund Kaufman.
Olean—Gen. John L. Swift.
Ithaca—Hon. Butler G. Noble.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14.

Oswego—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Syracuse—Hon. Sigismund Kaufman.
Hornellsville—Gen. John L. Swift.
Fulton—Hon. Butler G. Noble.

SATURDAY, OCT. 15.

Little Falls—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Rome—Hon. Sigismund Kaufman.
Warsaw—Gen. John L. Swift.
Norwich—Hon. Butler G. Noble.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The City and County Ticket—The Ring Fright About Controller.

The Anti-Ring Party, including what is known as the "Young Democracy," are to meet in convention this evening, to nominate their ticket for City and county officers. They will be the first in the field with their candidates, and if they nominate good men and are supported, as they will deserve to be, by the independent voters of all parties who are not under the Tammany yoke, they will be first in the race in November. The City and county officers to be elected at the next election are a Mayor, a Sheriff, a County Clerk and a Controller. The Tammany Ring flattered themselves that they had got the Controllership fixed for the next four years by the clause which they cunningly smuggled into the Tax Levy, taking the election of that official away from the people, and authorizing Mayor HALL to appoint one of their own gang, but they have discovered, to their great mortification, that the trick won't stand law. It is said that they have consulted CHARLES O'CONOR on the legal point, and pretend to have got from him a semi-indorsement of their fraud on the rights of the people; but they don't venture to publish his opinion, and, if they did, it would not settle the point. If CHARLES O'CONOR has given it as his legal opinion that the charter of the City of New-York can be altered, amended or radically changed by a clause inserted in a Tax Levy, without the knowledge of a dozen members of the Legislature who had adopted the charter two weeks before, the only thing to be said about it is that CHAS. O'CONOR differs widely in opinion from lawyers equally learned and equally eminent with himself. At any rate the Tammany Ring are not willing to trust Mr. O'CONOR'S opinion, even if it be in their favor, and it is reported on the best authority, that they intend to run a candidate for Controller at the next election. They hoped to keep the thing dark till the day before election, the same as they did last Fall in the matter of the Mayoralty, and then run a candidate and elect him by default. But that trick won't bear repetition. The opposition to the Tammany Ring are fully aware of their designs this Fall and prepared to thwart them. If "Slippery Dick," as the late JOHN VAN BUREN very appropriately named Controller CONNOLLY, expects to retain his office for another term, he has got to do it by a popular vote, and not by a legislative trick intended to cheat the people out of their rights. If he can get more votes than ANDREW H. GREENE on the 8th of November he will still be permitted to hold the purse-strings of the City for the benefit of the Ring; otherwise not.

The time for holding the Ring County Convention is not yet fixed; but their ticket was already made out months ago, the same as it was at their State Convention. The Convention will only meet to ratify the decree of TWEED, SWEENY & Co., and say that HALL is nominated for Mayor, LOEW for County Clerk, MAT. BRENNAN for Sheriff, and CONNOLLY for Controller. All, with the exception of the candidate for Sheriff, who is not allowed by law to run twice in succession, are renominated, thus showing the Ring's love for the old Democratic doctrine of "rotation in office," the same way it was shown at Rochester.

As for the Republican Party, it is to be hoped that they will be guided in their action on City and county officers by the dictates of reason and common sense, and not by any silly stuff uttered by a few interested parties about running a "straight-out party ticket." No such ticket has the remotest chance of being elected under any circumstances, and what the Republican Party and all good citizens need now, above all things else, is to break up the corrupt "Ring" that now rules the City with an iron rod, and which hopes to retain its power in the State and ultimately to get control of the National Treasury at Washington.

Fourth Assembly District Soldiers and Sailors.

A regular meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Republican Association of the Fourth Assembly District was held Friday evening. A crowded and most respectable audience was present at No. 46 East Broadway, and interesting addresses were made by Dr. H. POWELL, Mr. TRACY, and others. The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of the Fourth Assembly District unite with the Irish Republican Association of the District, for the purpose of getting up a mass meeting to ratify the Republican nominations of this State.

JAMES MURRAY is President of the Association, WM. G. CLEAR, Corresponding Secretary, and FRANK C. HOPKINS, Recording Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical and Theatrical.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-NIGHT.

An unusual variety of choice entertainments is promised by the theatrical notices of the day. Musically, the event of greatest interest will be the last Nilsson Concert, at Steinway Hall. For lovers of the drama, the first performance of "The Two Roses," at Wallack's, and the début of Mlle. JANUSCHEK on the English stage, at the Academy, will be most important. The myriad admirers of equestrian entertainments will be satisfied to hear that the New-York Circus is to be reopened this evening. LOTTA is to act in "Little Nell and the Marchioness," at Niblo's. "Major de Boots" and the burletta of "La Sonnambula" are to be brought out at Lina Edwin's, with the co-operation of Miss ELIZA WEATHERSBY. At the Fourteenth-street Theatre, Mme. SEEBACH will repeat her performance of *Jane Eyre*. The programmes at the other houses are unchanged.

GOTTSCHALK CONCERTS.

The series of concerts which Misses CELESTINE, CLARA and BLANCHE GOTTSCHALK intend to give, will be begun by them, at Association Hall, on Wednesday next. Miss BLANCHE GOTTSCHALK is the songstress of the trio, her sisters being pianists. All have dwelt some years in London, where their talent has been appreciated, and has been referred to by the Press in very complimentary terms. The chance of listening to an interpretation of GOTTSCHALK'S compositions by persons whose temperaments, kindred to that of the dead artist, may recall some portion of the charm under which he held his hearers, is not likely to pass unheeded. Until now the spirit of his works, departed with the master's touch, has not been summoned back. The Misses GOTTSCHALK are to be assisted by Signor GUSTAVUS HALL, baritone, and by M. J. F. PRUME, violinist.

THE BURTON DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.

The Burton Dramatic Association was reorganized Friday evening, the occasion being the twentieth anniversary of the original formation of the society. Performances will be given monthly.

MISS GLYN IN BOSTON.

The first reading in Boston of Miss ISABELLA GLYN, seems to have been, so far as we can judge from the local Press, highly successful. The *Traveller* thus ushers in its notice of the occasion:

ISABELLA GLYN'S READINGS.—Mrs. DALLAS, better known by her maiden name of ISABELLA GLYN, commenced a series of Shakespearian readings in the Tremont Temple, last evening. The audience, which was a good sized one, numbered many notables, such as HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JAMES T. FIELDS, JOSIAH QUINCY and others. Last night's reading demonstrated that Miss GLYN, while not near so good a reader—not near so accomplished an elocutionist as is Mrs. KEMBLE—is far, very far ahead of that lady as an actress. In this respect, Miss GLYN is, like FECHTER, realistic, and she points every word with an appropriate gesture, or an intelligent glance:

> "There's language in her eye, her cheek, her lip,
> Nay, her foot speaks."

In her interpretation of the various characters of the drama, her great and unequivocal success was with that of *Cleopatra*, and this part Miss GLYN seems to have made peculiarly her own. If we had any fault to find with the delineation, it would be that there were times when the character was made somewhat too childish—more after the manner of the maiden of bashful fifteen, than of the matured woman who was "wrinkled deep in time;" but that aside the conception was a most extraordinary one, and on the stage, where full sway could be afforded, Miss GLYN'S interpretation would indeed prove a grand piece of acting. The best single effort of the evening was the reading of the fifth scene of the second act—the interview with the *Messenger* who brings tidings of the marriage of *Antony* with *Octavia*. In the early part of the scene her delivery of the lines—

> "We'll to the river; there,
> My music playing far off, I will betray
> Tawny-finn'd fishes; my bended hook shall pierce
> Their slimy jaws; and, as I draw them up,
> I'll think them every one an Antony,
> And say, Ah, ha! you're caught,"

was marked with exquisite grace and effect. Excellent, too, was the scene with the *Messenger*—the third of the third act. The death scene of the fifth act was most tenderly and delicately given; but perhaps the finest and most passionate burst of the night was the delivery of the speech in the third scene of the first act:

> "Courteous lord, one word.
> Sir, you and I must part—but that's not it;
> Sir, you and I have lov'd—but that's not it;
> That you know very well; something it is I would—
> O, my Oblivion is a very Antony,
> And I am all forgotten."

The intense agony and despair thrown into the two last lines, and the appropriate gesture which accompanied them, were something remarkable.

The Boston *Post* speaks of Miss GLYN as follows:

"While her reading, as a whole, is indisputably the best we have had in Boston since Mrs. KEMBLE'S, her impersonation of character is very superior. Gifted by nature with extraordinary vocal and physical powers, she can vary both voice and expression of countenance to an extent that insures the most perfect identification of various characters as they progress in dramatic productions. Her strongest effort, last evening, was to present *Cleopatra* in the fulness of her marked individuality and spirit; and in this her success was most complete. This may have arisen from a former performance of it upon the stage, or a keener perception of the character, or a love of the grand portrait as drawn by SHAKESPEARE. Whatever the key, it was, as observed, a great success, and those who listened to it, as did hundreds almost breathlessly, must have gathered new ideas and greater beauties than they had conceived before. At once the most charming and dangerous of her sex, *Cleopatra* was invested by Miss GLYN with intense and sustained interest. *Antony* was also finely shadowed forth. But we have neither space nor time to detail the manner in which each character was given. Exhausting as the evening's labor must have been, Miss GLYN retired from the platform, after reading nearly two hours and a half, with a freshness of voice and feeling that seemed quite unimpaired. During the evening she was frequently applauded with deserved heartiness. Miss GLYN reads while sitting, chiefly, but at times she rises to give significance and emphasis to a point under elaboration, or where an outburst of passion requiring the combined effort of voice and physique is to be evolved. Her power of facial expression is remarkable, and is as important in her success as a reader as it must be as an actress. She is a robust woman of the English type, and was arrayed in a costume which revealed a portion of her voluptuous figure."

From the *Transcript* we extract this passage:

"In a fine personal appearance, mobile features, eyes now flashing, now tender, and now despairing or sorrowful; a strong, well-toned and well-managed flexible voice, a little too shaded or husky at times for clearest articulation, graceful bearing, easy, appropriate gestures and Kemble training; in all this the lady possesses gifts that mark her for an accomplished artist, and explain the popularity she has won at home.

'Antony and Cleopatra,' great as it is for imaginative power, and marvellous as it is for vivid force, is not a play for the reading desk; since it is wanting in diversity and in soliloquies; running throughout on a lofty level, whereon are shown the grand proportions of the two wonderful Shakespearean creations that give it not only its name, but its whole being. Hence, we may almost say that Miss GLYN'S entire performance was an impersonation of the nervous, subtle, fiery, passionate, grandly constant, and as grandly deceitful, womanly weak, and fiercely ambitious and power-loving Queen. It was the actress rather than the reader that appeared; and the actress clearly conceived, vigorously rendered, and quite thoroughly became the assumed character; the third act, the tragic passages, and the death scenes being especially thrilling in their veracity, their pathos, and their strange, fearful, intense solemnity."

The *Journal* compliments the lady in the following terms:

"We can only say that Miss GLYN fully sustains the high reputation she has brought to these shores. Her voice is full, clear and flexible, her gesticulation graceful, her enunciation excellent, and her manner magnetic and full of dramatic force. If not equal to FANNY KEMBLE, an impartial comparison between the two would not redound to Miss GLYN'S discredit. Indeed, the latter gives ample evidence of her Kemble pupilage, and in the matter of physical power does not offer a great contrast to FANNY KEMBLE. There is an evenness and yet a versatility in her style of reading that few possess, and we were at a loss whether most to admire her rendition of the finer and subtler, or the more impassioned, passages of the play. She was frequently applauded, and the audience retired at the close apparently highly pleased with the rare treat afforded them."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Cuban Emancipation Pronounced a Fraud in Spain—Verdict in the "Captain" Case—Everybody Exonerated.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—The *Discussion* (newspaper) doubts the statement of the Ministry that the abolition of slavery has been enforced, or even announced officially in Cuba. The *Discussion* demands the publication of the official telegrams reported to have been received, though it says the reports may have been framed, possibly, with a view to an early meeting of the Madrid Abolitionists. The *Discussion* adds that measures have been taken to expose the Ministerial fraud.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The verdict of the Naval Committee of Inquiry into the loss of the iron-clad *Captain*, exonerates everybody connected with her construction and management.

SALT LAKE.

Brigham Young Resigning his Trusts—His Past Course Enthusiastically Sustained.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 9.—At a conference, yesterday, BRIGHAM YOUNG tendered his resignation as Trustee in trust of the Mormon Church. He said he would like a young man, or men, appointed to that office. Mr. CANNON arose and said that there were two motions to be put, one that President YOUNG be sustained as Trustee in trust, and the other, that his resignation be accepted. The first motion, that he be sustained, was put, when the vast congregation responded by uplifted hands; the negative not being called for there was no response. The result was greeted with rounds of applause. BRIGHAM YOUNG resigned the Presidency of the Perpetual Emigration Fund, which was accepted, and H. S. ELDRIDGE was nominated and sustained in his stead.

THE WEST.

Terrible Affray in Kentucky—Five Men Engage in a Fight and are all Killed or Dangerously Injured—Congress on Prison Discipline at Cincinnati.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 9.—A terrible and fatal affray occurred at Columbus, Ky., last evening. It appears that five men who had a difficulty a fortnight ago, met in town and proceeded to settle matters in a free fight, with the following result: SMITH GIBSON was stabbed twice, and died instantly; GEORGE GIBSON was stabbed and dangerously wounded; —— AUSTIN had his skull fractured by a club, and will probably die; —— CONRAD was shot and wounded so dangerously that there is little hope of his recovery; —— BROCKMAN was stabbed and terribly beaten, but he was taken to his home in the country, and the result of his injuries will probably never be known. The desperate nature of the encounter is shown by the fact that all those engaged were *hors du combat* in three minutes from the commencement of the affray.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—The Ninth National Congress on Penitentiary and reformatory discipline will convene in this City on Wednesday forenoon. It will comprise representations from all parts of the United States, and from several nations in Europe. The discussions will embrace questions bearing on the moral, mental, and physical condition of the inmates of prisons, the professional training of officers, the construction of buildings, the obligations of society to reformed criminals, the exercise of executive clemency, and many questions touching the whole subject of prisons. Several hundred delegates are expected.... There was a slight frost in the Highlands surrounding this city, last night.

The Mormon Conference at Salt Lake—Resignation of Brigham Young as Trustee in the Church.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 9.—The great Mormon Conference has just ended. BRIGHAM YOUNG resigned yesterday his offices of Trustee in Trust of the Church and President of the Perpetual Fund. He gave as reasons that he was getting old and wanted to travel among the Saints, and did not wish to be harrassed with the vexatious law suits now threatened by apostates. He was furious against the courts. He was determined to resist every encroachment, and would destroy and burn everything, if need be, rather than submit to persecution.

SMITH & WELLS, his counsellors, resigned their offices to travel with him. The three are now only presidents of the church. These are great changes. The new trustee has not yet been made.

The Conference closed with BRIGHAM mildly preaching to the living to be baptised for the dead.

A good deal of excitement prevails in the city on many other matters.

GOV. HOFFMAN.

He Makes a Speech at Buffalo—Thankful for the Home Guard—His Sentiments on the Canal Policy.

BUFFALO, Oct. 9.—After the serenade to Gov. HOFFMAN at the residence of Gen. HOWARD, last night, his Excellency was loudly called for by the large assembly which had met to do him honor. In the course of his remarks he expressed thankfulness that there was one organization, the National Guard, which was free from the influence of political partisanship, an organization in which men of all nations, of all religions, of diverse political sentiments, of every calling could stand side by side as brothers and soldiers. In referring briefly to the canal policy which the State should pursue, he said it is our plain duty to induce, by every means at our command, the great West and North-west to pour into our State the great wealth of which they are the producers. To do this we must keep our water-ways open and free. Our canal transportation must be cheap, and no business should be set against the great commerce whose legitimate channel is through the Empire State. He said what interests one part of the State, interests the whole State and whatever flows into the regular channels of trade benefit alike the whole State and every part of it, and no citizen can be indifferent to that which so vitally effects the welfare and prosperity of the State in which he lives.

The Temperance Movement in Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Oct. 9.—The Board of Managers of the Connecticut State Temperance Association met here on Saturday evening, and resolved to procure lecturers to canvass the State in the interest of temperance this Winter, and to issue an address to the Catholics of the State on the subject. This movement is becoming very general. The Association numbers over 5,000 members.

The Oyster War—Escape of the Captive Captains.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—The nine captains of Maryland oyster-vessels, who were confined in jail at Drummondtown, Accomac County, Va., broke the jail, on Sunday night, and escaped. They have reached their homes in Maryland. The vessels are still held by the Virginia authorities, well guarded.

The Cincinnati Industrial Exposition.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—The interest in the Industrial Exposition continues without abatement. There were 16,000 visitors today. Receipts for the third week, nearly $4,000, and the total attendance sums up 85,000. The display is growing better every day.

The Yellow Fever—Three More Deaths at West Bank.

The Health Officer of the port reports the following new patients admitted into the West Bank Hospital, from Governor's Island, since last report: Oct. 8, John Burke, gardener; Herman Wiederman, band; Theo. Vickendahl, band. Oct. 9, Chas. W. Boyce, Company B; James Haley, bugler, Company E; Henry Griffiths, Company E. The following patients have died since last report: Chas. Wister, band; Samuel Johnston, officer's cook; Henry Harris, carpenter. Seventy-one patients have thus far been admitted to the West Bank Hospital.

SUPERINTENDENT JOURDAN.

Fatal Termination of His Illness Probable—The Patient Reported in a Dying Condition—Sketch of His Life.

We regret to say that Mr. JOHN JOURDAN, the Superintendent of the Police Department of this City, is in a dying condition at his residence, No. 188 Prince-street, and he is not expected to live many hours.

A consultation was held yesterday by his physicians, in consequence of the alarmingly unfavorable condition of their patient, and they entertained no hope of his recovery. At 11 o'clock last night he was reported to be sinking rapidly, and his personal friends were telegraphed for. Among these were Justice DOWLING, Ex-Senator MORGAN JONES, Warden STACOM, of the City Prison, Capts. KENNEDY, WALSH and KELSO, of the Police Department, and several other gentlemen.

Mr. JOURDAN was born in this City Jan. 6, 1831, of Irish parentage. He derived his education in the common schools of New-York, though his parents' circumstances compelled him to begin life early on his own account. Being a down-town resident, he fell into irregular employment in the morning paper offices as a folder, and finally became regularly engaged in the *Tribune* mail-room, proving so good a workman that he ultimately rose to the position of foreman. He was in charge of the mail department of the paper for several years, until May 11, 1858, when at the age of twenty-two he suddenly resigned, and entered the Police Department as a patrolman, being assigned to the Sixth Ward.

Naturally keen and shrewd, Officer JOURDAN soon developed the talents that have since made him famous in Police circles as a successful detective. A little over a year after his appointment on the Force JOURDAN recovered $30,000 worth of jewelry stolen from BALL & BLACK by a clerk, and also secured nearly $15,000 worth of silks, stolen from a City firm. These arrests led to his being taken off patrol duty, and he entered Squad V of the Reserve Corps—now known as the Detective Squad—where he continued to add to his reputation. When the Metropolitan Police Department was organized, Officer JOURDAN followed his old friend, Capt. (now Judge) DOWLING, out of the service, and resumed his old life as a newspaper folder, only to give it up Oct. 11, 1858, when he was appointed on the new force and joined the Sixth Precinct under Capt. DOWLING, also reappointed. So well had he become known as a sharp detective and courageous officer, that the Board of Commissioners made him a Sergeant on the 24th of April, 1860, in which position he remained until Jan. 31, 1863, when he was appointed Captain of the Sixth Precinct, to fill the vacancy caused by Justice DOWLING'S appointment to the Board of Police Magistrates. As Captain, Mr. JOURDAN added greatly to his reputation, and to him went a great deal of the business properly belonging to the Central Office. Merchants and others found him always ready and eager to take up a case, no matter how hopeless, and his detective acumen was of such a high order that he rarely failed to clear the most mysterious or puzzling case. He became so well acquainted with the criminal classes of this and other cities of the Union that it seemed easy for him to pick out the man who had committed the offense given him to investigate. Burglars and other desperate thieves came to fear him, and many of them owe to his efforts long terms in the various State prisons in the country. He always paid earnest attention to murder cases, and left no stone unturned to secure the criminal, and in nearly every instance where the homicidal crime was committed in his precinct, he succeeded in arresting the culprit. He was constantly catching some thief or burglar who had broken cover in some other precinct, frequently having the offender and his plunder before his neighboring Captain even knew that the crime had been committed.

In important robberies, where the amount of the property was very large, Mr. JOURDAN invariably distinguished himself. In 1866 he recovered $204,000 in money and bonds, that had been stolen from the St. Nicholas Hotel. In 1867, he directed the operations of five well-known detectives through five months' search after the Concord, N. H., Bank robbers, and finally succeeded in arresting the prime mover in that celebrated burglary, besides recovering $210,000 of the stolen bonds and securities. He was also energetic in working up, with Capt. IRVING, of the Head-quarters Detective Squad, the famous Lord bond robbery, where nearly $3,000,000 were carried off, and he was mainly instrumental in recovering $185,000 worth of the plunder. He and others recovered $80,000 in bonds that had been stolen from the Royal Insurance, and $60,000 for the Mechanics' Insurance Company, of Newark. In 1868 he worked up the Bowdoinham, Me., Bank robbery, and recovered $75,000.

During his career as a Police officer, he was remarkable for the clearness with which he prepared his cases, and so effectually paved the way for the District Attorneys that very few of his prisoners escaped conviction. As Captain, he was a strict disciplinarian and impartial superior. He always displayed great executive ability in the conduct of his precinct, being always careful to confine himself within the strict letter of the law in the performance of Police duties. Earnest in the discharge of his own duties, he always exacted strict attention and discipline from his subordinates, though his general disposition and readiness to appreciate faithful performance of duty made him a favorite with his men, and created for him a host of friends in all classes of society.

When the present system of Police was perfected, Mr. JOURDAN came naturally into the great work as an available candidate for the position of Superintendent, vacated by Mr. KENNEDY'S resignation, and he was duly appointed to that arduous and responsible post by an unanimous vote of the Board. His record as Chief Executive of the Department is an excellent one, though his ambition to repress existing evils in the Department led him to overtask his strength, and the occurrence of the Nathan murder greatly added to his anxiety and work. For nearly an entire month after that terribly-mysterious crime Mr. JOURDAN scarcely slept or rested, in his extraordinary efforts to secure an elucidation of the mystery that yet surrounds that assassination. This, added to the great strain on his mental faculties, brought on a severe prostration, and he was compelled to desist and place himself under the care of physicians. Even then he persisted in keeping cognizance of the business of the Department, and it was only within a week that he failed to leave his house for his office-chair. In his death the Department will lose a valuable executive head, who cannot be easily replaced.

The Stoning of a School-Teacher in Massachusetts—Further Particulars.

The Boston *Traveller* of the 8th inst., gives the following additional particulars of the stoning of Miss ETTA K. BARSTOW, at Canton, Norfolk County, Mass.:

"It appears that the school in the Pleasant-street District, No. 5, has been hard to manage, and that the previous teacher, a robust woman, carried on the school with a measure of success, but gave it up on account of the small remuneration, or for some other good reason. Miss BARSTOW, ambitious to teach, although out of health, and hardly fitted, physically, for the place, undertook to teach the school. Everything passed off very well until last Wednesday, when, at the noon recess, Miss BARSTOW 'rung in' the scholars, but some of them refused to return to the school-room. She then shut out the delinquents, who immediately commenced to throw stones at the windows. When the dinner-hour arrived, Miss BARSTOW started for her boarding-house; and while on her way there, four boys, named respectively JOHN COFFEE, eleven years of age; JAMES COGSWELL, thirteen; DANIEL KELIHER, nine, and JEREMIAH KELIHER, eleven, brothers, commenced to stone her. One of the missiles, the size of a common inkstand, hit the teacher on the neck just below the ear, and another stone struck her on the back, which caused her to stagger, when the rascals declared that she was drunk. The poor girl finally managed to get to the house, and threw herself on a lounge, remarking to Mrs. BATES, 'Those awful boys have been stoning me.' After a short nap, the injured teacher ate a hearty meal, and then went to sleep again. On awaking, she remarked to Mrs. BATES that she 'should not teach school this afternoon.' The lady of the house now felt serious at the condition of the teacher, and discovered that her limbs were very weak, and that she could hardly help herself. Finally Miss BARSTOW started for the train to go to Boston, and it was with a great effort that she reached the cars, having required the assistance of a lady friend to place her in a seat, and keep her awake during the passage. Upon the arrival of the train in Boston, friends saw her safely placed in a carriage. She died on the following day. Dr. BUCKINGHAM attended her. He said he could not understand the mystery of her trouble; but the cause of death was finally learned, it having been shown that an old disease had culminated in the stoning she had received at the hands of the boys. The boys (excepting COGSWELL, who had run away) engaged in the murderous assault, were duly arrested, brought to this City, tried before Justice WHITE on the charge of disturbing the school, and were each of them sent to the State Reform School. A post-mortem examination is also being made in the case, and it is probable that the Grand Jury of Norfolk County will find a bill against the boys for manslaughter."

Two Men Dangerously Wounded this Morning.

About 1 o'clock this morning ANDREW CLAY, of No. 60 Greenwich-street, and EDWARD SMITH, of No. 38 Crosby-street, were assaulted in Elm-street by two Italians, who appear to have had no provocation. CLAY was dangerously stabbed in the abdomen, and SMITH in the arm and side. Both men were removed to the Park Hospital, but their assailants escaped arrest.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Grand Rally at Cooper Institute Last Night—Addresses by Thomas Heywood and Dr. Mary E. Walker—Women's Rights and Temperance.

Another grand temperance demonstration was made last night in Cooper Institute. The hall was nearly filled with an attentive and enthusiastic audience. After the singing of a temperance hymn, Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, G. W. P., in a few remarks, introduced Mr. THOS. HEYWOOD, editor of the London *Temperance Star*. This gentleman has been battling for the good cause, both with voice and pen, for many years on the other side of the water. Last Monday he landed on our shores, intending probably to make this country his home, and last night he made his first public appearance before a New-York audience. After a few words of explanation of his presence here, he said he would tell them a few self-evident truths. Alcohol was a poison, and myriads have been poisoned and destroyed by it. But he thanked God that myriads more had been saved and restrained from the vice of intemperance by the cause which he stood before them to advocate. If the whole world, he said, should become sober men and women, the ten thousand ills that now afflict humanity would take to themselves wings and fly away to the mountain mist, and this old globe would again blossom as the rose, and hovels and houses now cursed with drunkenness would become like mansions in paradise. It may be continued, a self-evident fact that alcohol has worked evil and only evil continually, and it is equally evident that total abstinence has blessed men continually. It has taken the outcasts and pests of society, and reinstated them and made them noble men and women. And this being so, why, he asked, does this principle need advocates, and why are not all the people total abstainers? The reasons are few but potent. A few of the most powerful I will mention—namely, ignorance, prejudice, interest and appetite. These are the hindrances to the universal adoption of temperance principles. Of these respective hindrances he spoke in detail. The cause was hindered by the ignorance that prevails of our own character, of the nature of intoxicating drinks, and of the principles of temperance. It was amazing the amount of ignorance that exists among ourselves. We know we could almost do everything, but we did not know and could not know ourselves. And yet this knowledge would enable us at once to abolish intemperance and the sale of intoxicating drinks. No man knew what he swallowed in a liquor-store, and so long as people filled the pockets of the rum-sellers, they did not care what else was filled afterward—jails, almshouses, insane asylums, or aught else. The Great Chemist, the Eternal One, at the dawn of creation, brewed a beverage that never grew stale, and that never intoxicated. No donkey on four legs could be induced or compelled to take rum in preference to water—that is the choice alone of the two-legged asses. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. HEYWOOD then referred to the immense revenues of Great Britain, (one-third of the whole,) which are derived from the liquor trade, and said that as they had abolished the Church Establishment, and intended to send the Bishops after it, so they would also abolish the liquor traffic, and send the 130 members of Parliament, who are interested in it, back to their homes. And there would men arise in this country, too, who would wipe out this evil as the demon of slavery was wiped out a few years ago. All the Lincolns were not dead, though one had gone before. [Great applause.]

After a few remarks further on the other points of the address—prejudice, interest and appetite—Mr. HEYWOOD gave place to Dr. MARY E. WALKER, who made an address on temperance, woman's rights, suffrage, marriage and divorce and kindred topics. The audience was extremely patient and orderly until the Doctor undertook to praise [MRS. MCFARLAND-RICHARDSON as the purest-minded woman that ever walked this earth, when they hissed her heartily. She "thanked the geese for their hisses," as they inspired her with new courage to proceed. When women have the ballot, as they are certain to have it soon, she said, we shall not have such a man in the White House as the present incumbent of the Presidential chair, who could come to FARRAGUT'S funeral, and at night have to be taken to his room so drunk that he could not walk. At this remark there was a stampede from the hall, which called forth the remark from Dr. WALKER, that if any one was going out because of these political allusions, she was glad of it, because it would enable her to know how many unprincipled men were in the hall. [Laughter and applause.] The audience grew more impatient and gave her no rest until she sat down and gave place to a Mr. ANDERSON, of London, who made a few remarks which closed the meeting.

Rev. Mr. MERRITT announced that these meetings will close two weeks hence, at which time Mr. EDWARD CARSWELL will speak. He will speak to-night in the Free-will Baptist Church in Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, and Tuesday evening in Jane-street M. E. Church. This evening the Father Mathew Societies will celebrate the anniversary of their patron saint in Cooper Institute. A grand time is anticipated.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The German War Fund Collections.

Consul-General JOHANNES ROESSING, on Saturday made another remittance to the Central Station of the German Patriotic Aid Societies at Berlin, to the amount of 15,000 thalers, the proceeds of the German war fund collections during the past week in different parts of the country, in addition to previous remittances to the amount of 210,000 thalers, making a total amount of remittances of 225,000 thalers. From Havana the Consul-General has received from one German firm 26,000, and from another 75,000 cigars for the benefit of the general fund, which will be forwarded to Germany in a few days. Thus far the German war fund, collected in this City and the interior, and paid over to the Consul-General, has reached the sum of $165,880 45. The German Aid Society of the Ninth Ward has raised $150, which will be paid into the treasury of the general fund, in addition to previous remittances, amounting to $500.

The German Ladies' Fair.

The Art Committee of the German Ladies' Association, which is making arrangements for the Fair in aid of the German war fund at the Thirty-seventh Regiment Armory, have taken action to open an exhibition of paintings in a room forty feet square, separated from that in which the Fair is held by a partition. The gentlemen of the General Committee will act as a floor committee during the Fair, and will be distinguished by black, white, and red badges, the North German colors. Arrangements have been made to erect fifty stands for the sale of articles by the ladies, of which thirty have been provided for. The ladies of Staten Island have been assigned to the management of the post-office, which will be in operation during the Fair, and in connection with the post-office, the publication of a paper is contemplated, to chronicle incidents and events during the continuance of the Fair. Mme. SEEBACH offers to assist in a matinée to be given in aid of the Fair. The Fair will be opened on the evening of the 17th inst. by a vocal and instrumental performance, after which an address will be delivered, which will be followed by the singing of patriotic songs. The opening exercises are not to occupy more than an hour.

The French Ladies' Bazaar.

The French ladies organized for opening a national Bazaar in this City, for the benefit of the French wounded, and the widows and orphans of the slain, have elected the following officers: President—Mme. VICTOR PLACE; Vice-Presidents—Mlle. A. G. de Blossières, Mme. Ogden Doremus, Mme. Ames Van Wart. Secretaries—Mme. G. Mourraille and Mlle. Louise Bruguière. Treasurer—M. A. Charvet. The ladies have issued an urgent appeal for assistance in their noble undertaking, and they announce that those ladies who desire to assist in the collection of funds and articles for the Fair will be provided with subscription-books and duly authorized by the following ladies: Mme. MOURRAILLE, No. 30 West Twelfth-street; Mme. BRUGUIÈRE, No. 10 Nineteenth-street; Mlle. A. G. BLOSSIÈRES, No. 30 West Fifteenth-street. Articles forwarded by express or otherwise may be addressed to M. [illegible], No. 25 Vesey-street. The collections for the French national Bazaar are independent of those made by the French Subscription Committee.

The Collections of Mlle. Rousson.

Mlle. OTHILIA ROUSSON continues her collection of bandages, lint, &c., for the wounded defenders of France, and is daily receiving new lots at her place, No. 429 Broadway. She is now preparing her fifth collection, to be forwarded on Saturday, by the steamer *St. Laurent*, which will be addressed to the Central Commission, at Tours.

The French National Subscription.

The French Subscription Committee has issued new subscription lists, and is active in giving a new impulse to the French subscription. The French at St. Joseph, Mo., have made a remittance of $250 to the Committee in this City. Messrs. MILLET, A. PILLOT, E. DECHAUX and F. ARNAUD have been added to this Committee. Baron ROTHSCHILD, President of the Committee at Paris, has addressed another communication to the Committee, acknowledging the remittances of $800 and $600. A concert given by the French at Newark, a few days since, yielded a surplus of $250. Arrangements are being made for a dramatic performance in aid of the fund, with the assistance of M. JUIGNET and other French artists. The affair will be under the direction of the French Committee.

The Governor of Nova Scotia.

The Quebec *Mercury* of the 6th inst., says: "Gen. DOYLE, who was lately on a visit to Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales at Balmoral and Abergeldie, is expected to arrive in Halifax this week, to resume the governorship of Nova Scotia and the command of the forces in British North America."

The Death of the Late Rev. Alexander Davidson, Post Chaplain on Governor's Island—Action of the Clergy and Vestrymen of Trinity Church.

A meeting of the clergy and vestrymen of Trinity Parish was held at Trinity Church, last Friday, in accordance with the following request of the rector:

NO. 7 CHURCH-STREET, NEW-YORK,
CLERGY OFFICE, Oct. 5, 1870.

It is the very painful duty of the rector to announce to the reverend, the assistant minister, and other clergy of this parish, and to the gentlemen of the vestry, the death of Rev. ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Post Chaplain at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor.

Rev. Mr. DAVIDSON was elected to the chaplaincy on the 19th day of January last. He accepted the position with a full sense of the importance and difficulty of the work committed to him, but with a calm and devout resolution to do his best to make his ministry at the post an earnest and practical one. His success was remarkable; he gained the confidence, respect and attachment of officers and men, and had the satisfaction of receiving evidence that his labors were bringing in a good return. He was steadily enlarging the sphere of his efforts, devoting his whole time and thoughts to his work, and forming plans for strengthening the hold of religion on the minds and hearts of the soldiers, when the end came abruptly. A malignant fever broke out among the troops; he contracted the disease in the discharge of his ministerial functions; he rapidly sank, and on Thursday last, the 29th of September, the Feast of St. Michael and All Angels, he was permitted to finish his course in faith and to lay down his young and blameless life in peace.

No one who knew him well can doubt that the Church has lost in him a man peculiarly fitted to serve her to great advantage. He had admirable and rare qualities. Modest and retiring in his manners; scholarly in his habits, and clear and active in intellect; diffident of his powers, yet steady and collected in their exercise; discreet, prudent, patient and devout, he was one of those humble-minded men who come out the stronger and the better the longer they are known and tried. Had he been permitted to stay with us, the fruits of his labors must have been abundant, if we judge from what he did in the little time he had to work ere his days on earth were cut short.

To die of disease contracted in the discharge of duty is what no true-hearted priest fears. Such a death is rather to be envied, as befitting the minister of Him who shrank from no form of danger, but freely gave Himself for those whom he was pleased to call His brethren. The honor of such a death has been granted to our dear young friend, and the brightness of the record thereof now gilds, and will perpetually gild, his name.

The clergy and gentlemen of the vestry are respectfully invited to meet at Trinity Church on Friday next, 7th inst., at six o'clock, immediately after evening prayer, in order to unite in a suitable expression of the feelings of sorrow with which all must receive the intelligence of our loss.

MORGAN DIX,
Rector of Trinity Church.

The rector took the chair, and Rev. Dr. OGILBY was appointed Secretary.

After some introductory remarks by the rector, a letter addressed to him by Col. T. T. S. LAIDLEY, commanding the ordnance department at Governor's Island, was then read, of which what follows is an extract:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, Oct. 3, 1870.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: I hasten to comply with your request of the 1st inst., which was received yesterday, and I do so with the greater pleasure because I can speak unreservedly, knowing that I reflect the universal sentiment of the island when I bear testimony to Mr. DAVIDSON'S zeal, earnestness and unwearied labors in the performance of his duties since the time of his first coming among us.

You know that he was not a man of robust health. The heat of Summer, his anxiety and work in preparing a class for confirmation prostrated him, and he had to go to bed on two different occasions. Reluctant as he was to leave his charge, he finally yielded to our advice to take a vacation of three weeks in August. During this absence the first death occurred from the fever, and he greatly regretted that he was not here to perform the last sad duties. Little improved by his absence, he returned. Other deaths took place, and the sick demanded his attention. He had just commenced an early service every day for the men, and going, even at 6½ o'clock, before breakfast, was not probably good for him, feeble as he was. Mr. DAVIDSON visited the families, and went into the hospital. Only a short time before he was taken ill he baptized a soldier who was ill of the fever. His mother, solicitous for his health, urged him to make his visits to the hospitals short, but he told her that it was his duty to visit the sick, and his sympathetic nature would not permit him to leave them so long as he could be of service to them. On the 22d ult. he was taken with symptoms of the fever. On Thursday afternoon, he failed rapidly, but lingered apparently in considerable pain, insensible to those around him, till about 12, when the last spark went out. It was deemed important that he should be buried on Friday. It so happened that no notice was given of the funeral to the men, only to the officers. Before the service at the church was half concluded, the church was well filled with soldiers, and a long procession showed their respect for the character of the deceased, by following his remains through the inclement weather to their last resting-place in the grave-yard.

Mr. DAVIDSON had gained the respect of all, not only for his intelligence and reading, but also for his zeal, industry, and good sense.

The surgeon was so favorably impressed with his good judgment that he gave him permission to visit the wards of the hospital whenever he chose to go. All saw that he was thoroughly in earnest, and no one distrusted his ability to give information or advice on religious matters.

In the performance of the most solemn service of the Church, his views shone through in his most reverent manner. The soldiers were made to look to him as their best friend. Access to him on their part was rendered easy at all times, for he made it a point to see them whenever they came, how much soever he might be otherwise occupied, lest they might become discouraged.

He helped them whenever in want of anything; articles of diet for the sick were freely sent from his own table.

In Mr. DAVIDSON'S death the Church has lost an intelligent, zealous, devoted and promising laborer. This island has lost more than the residents can yet realize. There are many who will long remember his labor of love for them. Seeds were being planted that would soon produce a rich harvest.

I have gone much into details in telling you of the estimation in which we held our late pastor. It is due him that I should do so.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
T. T. S. LAIDLEY.

Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., No. 7 Church-street.

Whereupon the following minute was adopted.

Whereas, Rev. ALEXANDER DAVIDSON has fallen as a good soldier of our Lord Jesus Christ in the brave and faithful discharge of the duty to which he had been appointed by the rector and vestry of Trinity Church, and was in a measure a minister of this parish, we feel bound to make a due record of our profound sense of the loss we have sustained by his death, and of the high esteem and reverence in which we treasure the blessed memory of one who, in his life and in his death, has given such signal proof of a faithful ministry.

No better testimony do we need of this, than the calm and particular statement set forth to us by the true Christian soldier who was at once the witness and helper of the chaplain's unwearied and devoted labors. While we deeply sympathize with his afflicted family, and share in the sorrow of those who have lost a devoted friend and pastor, our faith and hope teach us and them to share also in that "joy unspeakable and full of glory" into which this good and faithful servant of our Lord has entered. Happy indeed is the record which, in humble faith and full of confidence, we may place over the grave of "Christ's faithful soldier and servant." It is not the record of death, but of a life which has won this eternal promise: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

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MARRIED.

DAWSON—MILLARD.—On Wednesday, the 5th inst., at the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, Canada, by Rev. William Bond, D. D., assisted by Rev. James Carmichael, BENJAMIN DAWSON, Jr., to OLIVE J., daughter of Robert Millard. No cards.

KIPP—SUTPHEN.—On Saturday, Oct. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Dr. D. M. L. Quackenbush, assisted by Rev. C. D. Hartranft, Rev. P. R. KIPP, pastor of Reformed Church, Fishkill, and JOSIE SUTPHEN, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

LYMAN—COSSITT.—At the residence of the bride's father, at Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 5, by Rev. H. N. Powers, D. D., assisted by Rev. Arthur Swazey, D. D., DAVID B. LYMAN and MARY E., eldest daughter of F. D. Cossitt, Esq., all of Chicago.

SOUTHERLAND—STOUT.—On the 5th inst., by Rev. A. S. Francis, of the M. E. Church, A. FRANK SOUTHERLAND, of Brooklyn, to ALLIE H. STOUT, of this City.

SCHNEIDER—DE PEW.—In this City, Oct. 6, at the residence of Mrs. Mary Terry, by Rev. S. B. Halliday, of Brooklyn, WM. T. SCHNEIDER, of Providence, R. I., to KATE DE PEW, of New-York.

Philadelphia and Providence papers please copy.

DIED.

AUCHINCLOSS.—On the 8th inst., Mrs. ANN A. AUCHINCLOSS, relict of the late Hugh Auchincloss, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 3 East 17th-st., on Monday, 10th inst., at 9½ A. M.

GILLESPIE.—At Rye, Oct. 8, of consumption, HARRIETT E., widow of John J. Gillespie, and daughter of Alexander Ennis, Esq.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church in Rye. Carriages will be in waiting at Rye Depot for the 9 o'clock train from 27th-st., New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

MEADER.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 9, at his late residence, No. 46 East 128th-st., Harlem, ABRAHAM MEADER, in the 80th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LYLE.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 8, at Tenafly, N. J., ELIZABETH LYLE, widow of Samuel Lyle, aged 80 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son, John S. Lyle, at Tenafly, on Tuesday, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock. Trains leave from Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., at 9½ o'clock A. M., for Tenafly, and return at 11½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the foot of Chambers-st. on the arrival of the 11½ o'clock train, (about 12½ o'clock,) to accompany her remains to Green-wood Cemetery. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MATHEWS.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 9, HANNAH LORNE, relict of the late Wm. E. Mathews.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of her son, R. A. Mathews, No. 139 Summit-st., Brooklyn.

NOBLE.—On Sunday, Oct. 9, CATHARINE, wife of Elihu Noble, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her son, Wm. E. Noble, No. 289 West 4th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 11, at 1 o'clock.

ROBERTSON.—At Mott Haven, on Sunday, Oct. 9, after a long and painful illness, GEORGIE, youngest son of Henry H. and Jane R. Robertson, aged 10 years and 7 months.

Funeral services from the Baptist Church, Bedford, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 12, at 1½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the 10½ A. M. train from New-York.

SCOTT.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 8, 1870, suddenly, of diphtheria, JOSEPH LAVINE, aged 20 years, the beloved son of Samuel and Eliza Scott.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents.

TWINE.—On Saturday, Oct. 8, ELIZABETH A. TWINE, daughter of George Caplin, in the 56th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

WITTE.—At Morristown, N. J., Oct. 7, CHARLES LIVINGSTON, infant son of M. C. G. and Mary E. Witte, aged 17 months.

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ROOT'S CABINET ORGAN INSTRUCTOR. $2 50.
Published and for sale by
DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

MASS-MEETING OF BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.—The undersigned, believing it the imperative duty of every good citizen and tax-payer to lend his voice and influence in behalf of an improved City Government, and the selection of such men for public office and trust, whose antecedents and character will give a guarantee that the financial affairs at least of our City shall be honestly and properly administered, and who believe further, that the control of the Ring and party influences are the cause of the unparalleled extravagance and corruption which has destroyed the public confidence and left the affairs of the Government almost entirely in the hands of the professional politicians and drones of society, and, furthermore, recognizing the important fact, that only by our participation in public affairs can we look for any change or reform whereby the business and financial elements of this City will be heard and represented, herewith invite the banking, mercantile and business men of New-York to meet together at the junction of WALL and BROAD STS., on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 10, at 3 o'clock, there to take such action as may be deemed best and most advisable to the practical consummation of the interests and purposes herein set forth.

Edwards Pierrepont,
Robert Lenox Kennedy,
Henry F. Vail,
A. F. Beasted,
J. W. Britton,
J. H. Miller,
O. B. Cunningham,
Jos. D. Lorain,
P. C. Devlin,
F. A. Taylor,
Antonio Estenes,
Francis McAlavey,
Henry Devlin,
Richard Berry,
Benjamin H. Bewey,
Ely, Oberheimer & Co.,
A. Baldwin & Co.,
H. C. Childs,
R. H. Smith & Co.,
C. N. Van Blansteyn & Co.,
Simonson & Squadn,
Eugene Oenger,
O. H. Nelson,
J. W. Osburn,
John Thacher,
William C. Grant, Jr.,
John T. Mandeville,
A. S. Foster,
Lucius Hart,
R. H. Averell,
John Dwight & Co.,
Banfield, Chesfeld & Co.,
Geo. W. Lane,
Beebe & Brother,
James K. Brown,
William D. Murphy,
Hiram Walbridge,
Lloyd Aspinwall,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

David Wood,
Elisha Cole,
Alexander M. Hayes & Co.,
V. D. Bogart,
Cyrus H. Loutrel,
Stephen Pell,
C. W. Bowen,
Geo. M. Lyons,
S. Warner White,
J. H. Washburn,
F. A. Conklin,
Wm. S. Latrobe,
James E. Rankin,
G. Hilton Scribner,
W. S. Newell,
Robert D. Hart,
M. A. Burtiss, Jr.,
Howard A. Reading,
Samuel E. Belcher,
Geo. W. Hoffman,
A. Gleux,
Geo. Sherman,
Edward Jones,
Henry Belden,
R. M. Johnson,
G. L. Agle,
L. B. Wyman,
Julian Allen,
Cary, Brother & Co.,
A. W. & F. W. Leggett,
S. Perry & Son,
Atwell & Co.,
G. & H. F. Randolph,
Clark, Clapp & Co.,
J. H. & J. T. Edwards,
B. H. Lalmbeer,
Bruce & Clark,
Abbott, Turner, and Co.,
Samuel Daily & Co.,
Butler, Anderson & Co.,
Pendleton & Stapleton,
H. Monroe,
Martin T. Crowell.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT WOODFORD AND KAUFMAN CAMPAIGN ASSOCIATION.—The regular weekly meeting of the Association will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at head-quarters, Demilt Hall, 2d-av. and 23d-st., at 7½ o'clock.
JOHN H. OTTIWELL, President.
E. JOS. RUCH, JAS. M. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretaries.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The Executive Committee of the Union Republican Association of this district will meet, in pursuance of adjournment, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock, at the rooms of the Association, No. 752 Broadway.
GEO. W. CLARK, Chairman.
WHITFIELD VAN COTT, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Executive Committee, for organization, will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at No. 752 Broadway.
B. N. TWOMBLY, Pres't of Association.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only sale which took place on Saturday (Oct. 8) was that at Rye, in Westchester County, of property belonging to J. M. HALSTED, Esq., under the direction of DINGEE, KETCHAM & Co. The auction was comparatively well attended, and considerable interest was manifested by those present. Fifty-eight lots in all were disposed of, at an average price of from $100 to $200 per lot. These were small lots, the villa plots not being offered. The result of the transaction was satisfactory to all concerned.

During the past week the real estate market has been distinguished by an increased activity in business. In nearly every branch an improvement is manifest. Public sales have taken place at the Exchange during four days of the week and the attendance at the auction-rooms has been large. In private transactions the transfer record of the week shows a large increase in the valuation of property conveyed. The value of City property sold at the Exchange during the week amounts in the aggregate to $340,900, a decided improvement. The largest transactions were made on Thursday and Friday, and in both instances by the auction firm of ROBERTS & MCGUIRE. On the first-named day the Greenwich Steam Flouring Mills property, located on Greenwich and Washington streets respectively, was disposed of, and on Friday the property included in the assets of A. M. BININGER & Co., situated on Liberty- and on Thames streets. The premises sold, located on the latter street, were, by a typographical error, reported on Saturday as on Thomas-street. In other respects, the description given was correct. Most of the sales that have taken place were of a legal character, but little property being voluntarily offered. The prices received, however, have been fair, and if maintained, other property will probably soon be brought forward. In addition to the sales of City property at the Exchange on the days named, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. sold, on Tuesday, a house and lot on Adelphi-street, in Brooklyn, at a fair price. Full reports of all the transactions made, have appeared from day to day in this column.

The transfer record of the week, as has been said, shows a decided increase over that of the previous week, particularly as far as relates to New-York property, the value in excess being nearly $1,000,000. In regard to Brooklyn property, although the number of transfers is largely increased, the value represented is about the same. The figures for the week ending and including Friday, Sept. 30, are as follows: Number of New-York transfers, 92; value of property, $1,426,485. Number of Brooklyn transfers, 147; value of property, $865,614. The following is the table for the past week, ending Friday, Oct. 8:

	No. Transfers, New-York.	Value.	No. Transfers, Brooklyn.	Value.
Saturday, Oct. 1…	18	$208,335	11	$72,630
Monday, Oct. 3……	25	580,240	50	277,310
Tuesday, Oct. 4……	30	478,409	31	119,065
Wednesday, Oct. 5.	25	532,060	25	122,345
Thursday, Oct. 6…	23	332,922	47	135,637
Friday, Oct. 7……	12	204,200	14	89,300
Total…………	128	$2,317,067	178	$816,687

In reference to suburban sales, that of DINGEE, KETCHAM & Co., on Saturday, has already been referred to. The only other of note which occurred during the week was under the direction of A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, and took place at Scotch Plains, N. J., a flourishing village on the line of the Central Railway. The attendance at this auction was good, notwithstanding the unpropitious weather, and some 150 lots were sold. The average price obtained per lot was $132, a sum sufficient to pay a handsome profit on the original investment. Another of these sales, possibly two, will be held during the Fall, of which due notice will be given.

The prospect for an active market during the present week is more than fair, as already an unusual number of sales are projected. The principal transactions to take place are as follows:

At the Exchange, to-morrow, E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will offer some desirable City lots, located on One Hundred and Fifty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth streets, respectively, near the Grand Boulevard. Also some valuable property on Canal-street.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE have bulletined for the same day, some fifteen lots located on Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and five lots on Ninth-avenue, in the same vicinity.

At the Exchange, in this City, also to-morrow, WYCKOFF & LITTLE, the well known Brooklyn auctioneers, will sell a number of desirable building lots on Broadway, in the Eighteenth Ward of the latter city, while A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., at the same place, will offer four residences, eligibly situated at Montclair, N. J. These houses are all within half a mile of the railway station, said to be well built, and each surrounded with sufficient land to make them desirable.

On Wednesday, at the Exchange, the lease of the Glenham Hotel, in Fifth-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, will be disposed of by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE. Already hitherto postponed several times, the sale of these premises on Wednesday may be considered tolerably certain. Improved property on One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, and on Third-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, is bulletined for sale, also, on Wednesday, by WM. KENNELLY. On Thursday and Friday, sales will also take place, particulars of which transactions will be daily made public.

With the above prospect for business at the Exchange, the market in suburban sales will also be marked by more activity. To-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 1 P. M., on the premises, LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY will sell a first-class residence and 150 building lots, each 25x100, located midway between Roselle and West Elizabeth-stations, on the New-Jersey Central Railway. All the lots are handsomely situated, only fourteen miles distant from this City, and have been secured at such figures that they can be sold on the most reasonable terms to those desiring a home in this vicinity. The sale should command the attention of investors in suburban property. Maps, photographs and full particulars can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 10 Pine-street, and also tickets for a special excursion train, which will leave the foot of Liberty-street to-morrow at 12¼ P. M.

To-morrow (Tuesday) also a most important sale will be held at Bayonne, N. J., consisting of 200 choice lots, opposite the City Hall, and centre of that City; also a valuable water front on Newark Bay. The sale will take place at 1 o'clock on the ground, and will be under the direction of LEWIS E. WOOD, auctioneer. Bayonne is within twenty-five minutes of New-York, easy of access, and rapidly growing in population. For this sale a special train will leave the foot of Liberty-street at 10:40 A. M., for which tickets can be had on application to the auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, or to WM. HARRIMAN, No. 390 Washington Market, corner West and Fulton streets, in this City.

On Wednesday, should the weather prove fair, on the premises, at 1 P. M., JOHNSON & MILLER will sell thirty acres of land, divided into several building sites, located at New-Dorp, Staten Island. The property is within an hour of the City, located on high ground, and possessing other manifest advantages. The sale will be absolute, and without reserve. The same firm will also, at the same time and place, dispose of the country seat formerly belonging to C. A. MEISSNER, deceased. The property comprises a large mansion, and seventy acres of land in a high state of cultivation, together with all the necessary outbuildings. The premises will be subdivided into four sections and sold separately. The dwelling is a modern one, and located in a first-class neighborhood. Free tickets for the sale can be procured of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-street and No. 157 Montague-street, Brooklyn. On the day of sale a special train will connect with the 11 o'clock ferry-boat from the foot of Whitehall-street.

On Saturday, two important sales of country property will be made, one by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., at Pelham, in Westchester County, and the other by JOHNSON MILLER, at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson. To both of these sales more extended reference will be made as the auction day approaches.

The Linden Park enterprise still continues to attract purchasers, and up to the present time nearly 700 lots have been disposed of, 175 being sold during the month of September alone. During the present week free excursions will be made to this property each day, tickets for which will be furnished to any who may desire to visit the ground, at the office of the Association, No. 37 Park-row.

There is every indication that during the present month and throughout November, business will be moderate, as there is already considerable inquiry for City houses. This month, and the early part of November, will finish up the auction sales of suburban property, after which auctioneers and others interested in real estate, can concentrate their energies on property on the island. To this end several important sales are already projected for next month, among which may be mentioned, that another section of the Dyckman estate of forty acres will be subdivided into lots and sold at the Exchange.

WM. H. RAYNOR reports having recently disposed of the following property at private sale: Three lots on the north side of Eighty-fifth-street, 150 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 25x102, each for $26,500. Also, two lots on the north-west corner of Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, 100 feet on Madison-avenue and 50 feet on One Hundred and Fourteenth-street; one lot corner Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, 25 feet on avenue and 75 feet on street; and two lots south side One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, 75 feet west of Madison-avenue, full lots, for $17,000.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Attorney-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100	$27,000
Houston-st., s. s., 79.6 ft. w. of Sheriff-st., 19.10x100	20,500
Worth st., n. s., No. 121, 25x93	9,000
9th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x93	14,700
28th-st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of 8th-av., 21.4x98.9	11,500
31st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	14,500
62d-st., s. s., 117.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.5	22,500
79th-st., s. s., 185 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x102.2 } 99th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100.8 }	15,000
100th-st., s. s., 169.7 ft. e. of Bloomingdale road, 25x100	7,500
124th-st., s. s., 136.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x100.11	15,000
127th-st., n. s., 328.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x99.11	14,000
127th-st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.9x99.11	14,000
132d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 12th-av., 25x99.10	650
133d-st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x99.11	15,000

[illegible]	2,500
[illegible]	8,000
5th-av., e. s., 55.8 ft. s. of 40th-st., 18.4x78	27,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adelphi-st., w. s., 211.10 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100	1,500
Bond-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Livingston-st., [illegible]	1,750
Butler-st., [illegible]	20,500
Warren-st., [illegible] of Tompkins-av., 25x100	2,375
Floyd-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
Grace-court, [illegible]	[illegible]
Grand-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
Lefferts-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
Middle-st., n. s., 249.7 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x175.10	1,510
Palmetto-st., n. w. s., 125 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 25x100	200
Partition-st., n. e. s., 150 ft. n. e. of Van Brunt-st., 25x100	2,100
Prince-st., w. s., 385 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 25x89	4,000
Sackett-st., [illegible] of Albany-av., [illegible]	1,700
Sandford-st., w. s., 250 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 25x100	2,800
Varet-st., s. s., lot No. 270 in section 10, 25x100	300
Washington-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of South Carolina-st., 25x100	850
3d-st., n. s., 445 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x100 } Douglass-st., s. s., 224.3 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 18.9x70 } Monroe-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 18x100 }	10,000
12th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	1,050
20th-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100	2,250
Bushwick-av., s. w. s., 25 ft. s. e. of Moore-st., 25x100	4,000
Graham-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Conselyea-st., 25.7x100x25x100	4,000
Myrtle-av., plank road, s. s., 24.10 ft. e. of Magnolia-st., 25x90.3x25x72	275
Vernon-av., s. s., 400 ft. w. of Lott-st., 50x100	1,200

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenville.

Factory-lane, w. s., 200 ft. e. of Gilver's-lane, 25x175	$450
Jackson-av., w. s., lot 8 and 9, Gould's map, 50x100	700
Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 40, block No. 3, Gould's map, 75x100	1,075
Lots Nos. 18 and 19, block No. 5, Gould's map, 50x100	700

Bayonne.

Avenue B, w. s., 100 ft. s. of 18th-st., 50x100	$1,200
Avenue A, and Maple-st., s. w. corner, 102x184	3,500

Union.

Lot No. 87, block No. 34, Herring's map, 25x100	$240
Lot No. 4, block D, Fisher's map, 25x90	350

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Prince-st., s. s., 177 ft. n. of Waverley-place, 75x200	$4,500
Av. A, w. s., adjoining Patterson's property, 25.3x88.4	600

Orange.

Prince-st., adjoining J. Loyd's property, 50x115.3	$7,500

West Orange.

Eagle Ridge, J. Reed to P. Green, 6 17-100 acres	$8,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A first-class four-story brown-stone-front house, 20x52½ feet deep, lot 100 feet, on 60th-st., 80 feet east of 4th-av.; street paved with Belgian pavement to the Park; all the modern improvements; parlor story finished in black-walnut; hall and stairway elegantly wainscoted with marble. The house is built and finished in the best manner, and will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Inquire of GEO. M. SIMONSON, No. 1,285 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 60 East 49th-st., 20x55x100; immediate possession; terms easy. Apply to PALMER & DE FOREST, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY place of moderate value, on the Hudson preferred; first-class full-width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house desirably located on west side, valued at $65,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA-WIDE FOUR-story brown-stone house, with Mansard roof, 28x 62x100; immediate possession. Apply from 9½ to 1 on premises, No. 9 West 50th-st.

WILL BE SOLD VERY CHEAP—ONE-fourth of the purchase money only required—four-story brown-stone House, in best order; fine block and very desirable location. Apply to owner, on premises, No. 322 West 52d-st., near 8th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; a beautiful and desirable location; immediate possession; price $9,500. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, or No. 28 2d-place, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A-A.—CHEAPER THAN RENTING.

A FIRST RATE CHANCE to get cheaply, and on easy terms of payment, a FINE COUNTRY HOME, accessible to the City, up town and down town, NINETEEN TIMES A DAY, each way, from 5 A. M. to midnight. Neighborhood very desirable every way. Prices:

$2,500.—$3,500.—$5,000.—$8,000.—$10,-286.—$17,500.—$18,000.—$24,000.

These houses are well worth looking after. They are offered at prices and on terms of payment that make them CHEAPER THAN TO PAY RENT. It will cost you nothing to call or send and get fully printed descriptions of

ALFRED COGGSWELL, No. 245 Broadway.

Also, some fine building plots, up to six acres.

LINDEN PARK.

GRAND GALA WEEK.

FREE EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY,

EVERY DAY, EVERY DAY NEXT WEEK.

The immense success of the

LINDEN PARK ASSOCIATION,

seven hundred lots having been transferred since July 1, has induced the officers to arrange for FREE EXCURSIONS, FREE EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY NEXT WEEK

To their beautiful grounds. Go then, either on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, OR SATURDAY of next week, and before it is too late SECURE A BEAUTIFUL HOME on the MOST DELIGHTFUL SUBURB of the Metropolis, within nine miles, (forty-five minutes,) of New-York City Hall. Lots are sold for the unprecedentedly low price of

$80 AND UPWARD,

PAYABLE MONTHLY,

with immediate possession on payment of $10. Free tickets and full information can be obtained at the office of the Association, No. 37 Park-row, *World* Building.

J. NEUSTAEDTER, President.
CARL SCHWEDLER, Secretary.
CHAS. MAYNC, Treasurer.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FLUSHING, L. I.

Twenty minutes from 34th-st., forty-five minutes from Wall-st.

A home. Elevated and healthy, modern house with all the conveniences, frescoed, papered, painted and finished throughout with hard wood. Greenhouse, carriage-house, out-buildings and grounds, all in complete order. No outlay of any kind required. Fine fruiteries, garden, lawn and trees; 3¼ acres. Price $17,500; on very easy terms. Can be occupied immediately. Address R. W. LEAVITT, No. 118 Wall-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Four desirable country residences to be sold at auction on Oct. 11, 1870.

For maps and full particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—A family residing in Orange, N. J., about giving up housekeeping, offer for sale a fine, large and conveniently-arranged house, completely furnished; one acre of ground well laid out, plenty of shade and fruit, fine lawn, &c.; stable and carriage-room, horses and carriage; location high, fine views, neighborhood excellent, four minutes' walk from depot, one hour from City; will be sold low and on easy terms before 15th October; if then unsold will be rented low to a small careful family, for six months. Address OWNER, Box No. 1,504 N. Y. Post-office.

AT ELIZABETH—FIFTY TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY—Forty to fifty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt sts., by the two most safe, comfortable, picturesque and reliable lines; delightful suburban cottage-house, modern built and fitted, roomy and in good order, suitable for Winter or Summer residence; eligible and healthy location; lot 100x380, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; 2½ minutes from one station and 10 minutes from main depots; will sell at $15,000, one-third cash. Address C. C., Box No. 285 Post-office, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-HAMBURG, DUTCHess County, a large house and commodious stable, carriage-house, barn, greenhouse, &c., with fifty-six acres of land. Half the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars apply to WM. H. WILLIS, Jr., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT in Dutchess County, N. Y., superb in all its appointments. For full description inquire of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH Station; $5,500; new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, Philadelphia grates. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

A COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE ON the banks of the Hudson, at Poughkeepsie, within ten minutes' ride of the Post-office and depot. Inquire of EDWIN SWAIN, No. 137 Front-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ON THE HUDson, one-half hour from the City, a superior house heated by steam, with gas and all the conveniences of a City residence; grounds finely laid out and sloping to the river; society unexceptionable; horses, carriages, sleigh, &c., will be included if desired; will be rented at a moderate price. Apply to GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH-basement brick house; rent $500; water, gas, sewer; situated in Fort Greene-place, near the Park. Apply to M. T. BEERS, No. 39 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FURNISHED ENGLISH BASEment, 35th-st., near Park-av., very desirable. Apply at No. 28 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A YEAR OR MORE, A furnished house for a small family; the house must be in good order throughout, and in a central location. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 1,383 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED FLOOR WANTED BY a family of three adults, with no baby; modern improvements. Address COMMERCIAL, Box No. 185 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, AT 1 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES.

POSITIVE EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THIRTY ACRES LAND, DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL CHOICE BUILDING SITES, AT NEW-DORP, STATEN ISLAND. By order of Samuel Unkart, Fred. Meissner and Geo. J. Becker, Jr., executors of the estate of Ann S. E. Unkart.

[illegible]

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE AND WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE.

TERMS—SIXTY PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE FOR FIVE OR TEN YEARS.

Also, at the same time and place,

THE ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT, WITH SPACIOUS MANSION AND SEVENTY ACRES LAND FORMERLY BELONGING TO THE LATE C. A. MEISSNER, SUBDIVIDED INTO FOUR DESIRABLE SECTIONS.

[illegible]

THE MANSION, OUTBUILDINGS and nineteen acres of land, will be sold together. [illegible] THE OUTBUILDINGS CONSIST OF BARN, STABLES, CARRIAGE-HOUSES, &c. [illegible]

HOW TO GO TO THE SALE.—Take 11 o'clock boat, at the foot of Whitehall-st., to Vanderbilt Landing, thence by special train to New-Dorp. Carriages will be at the depot to convey purchasers to the grounds.

If the weather is stormy the sale will take place the next fair day.

Parties desirous of examining the property can make arrangements with the auctioneers, any day before the sale, to go to New-Dorp without charge.

For maps and free tickets, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

SATURDAY, OCT. 15,

At 12½ o'clock, on the premises,

ABSOLUTE AND UNRESERVED SALE, BY ORDER OF P. J. ARMOUR, Esq., OF 18 SPLENDID LOTS ON BROADWAY, AND 25 ACRES CHOICE LAND, divided into several elegant building sites, being part of the PAULDING ESTATE, beautifully situated at

DOBB'S FERRY,

ON THE HUDSON,

Selected with great care by the present owner, as constituting the MOST CHARMING SITES FOR COUNTRY RESIDENCES ON THE HUDSON RIVER. This first-class property is now for the first time offered at public sale. It is surrounded by the handsome residences of Messrs. Paton, Barbour, Cochrane, Olyphant, Hatch and Schwartzwalder, is distant only three minutes' walk from the depot, and lies on an elevated ridge, from which there is afforded a varied and extensive landscape. The views of the river, mountains and valleys at this point are of the most picturesque character.

The PLOTS ON BROADWAY—a continuation of the WEST-SIDE BOULEVARD—are very desirable for villa residences, being situated in a select neighborhood, and only three minutes' walk from the depot. THIS PROPERTY WILL BE RESTRICTED AGAINST NUISANCES.

The following choice plots will also be sold:

PLOT OF SIX ACRES situated on private road, with large front on Broadway.

PLOT OF TWO ACRES situated on private road near Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT PLOT OF FOURTEEN ACRES, laid out in lawn, drives, &c., at a cost of $30,000, to render it available for immediate improvement. It must be seen to be appreciated.

Without exaggeration, the above is the choicest and most desirable property in the market. It is first-class in every respect. THE SALE WILL BE POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE. EVERY PLOT OFFERED WILL BE SOLD IN A BONA FIDE MANNER.

Parties seeking investment, or those intending to build, are particularly invited to examine the property, attend the sale and purchase one or more of the most superb rural sites ever offered on the grandest river of the world. Mr. C. G. Storms will be at the depot daily to show the property. SPECIAL CARS will be attached to the 11 o'clock express train of the Hudson River Railroad. For maps and particulars apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

ROSELLE! ELIZABETH! ELIZABETH!

ROSELLE LOTS!

To be sold to the highest bidder,

by Messrs. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1870,

at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

What are lots handsomely situated in one of the most accessible and attractive sections of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from Wall-st., really worth?

Can they be sold?

This question we propose to settle by an actual sale, and to it we would respectfully but earnestly direct public attention. Sale made to close a partnership interest, positively on the day named, and absolutely to the highest bidder.

We shall sell a large first-class residence, (late Underhill's, now Leland's.)

Also 150 lots, 25x150 each,

beautifully situated, nearly midway between Roselle and West Elizabeth Stations, fourteen miles from New-York, or forty-five minutes by the New-Jersey Central Railroad. Fourteen trains a day stop at West Elizabeth, and twenty-two at Roselle. About ten minutes' walk from either station. Commutation $65 per annum. Very healthy; fine views; good improvements; no nuisances. Schools, churches, stores and hotels in immediate vicinity.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.

TERMS.—Twenty per cent. and auction fee on day of sale; 20 per cent. on 1st of November, at 12 o'clock, at the office of the auctioneer, when deeds will be delivered; 50 per cent. can remain (at the option of the purchaser) on bond and mortgage for two years at 7 per cent.

Maps, photographs, full particulars and tickets can be had at auctioneer's office, No. 10 Pine-st. Special train will leave foot of Liberty-st. at 12¼ on day of sale.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, OCT. 11, 1870,

At 1 o'clock P. M., on the ground,

200 CHOICE LOTS,

Opposite the City Hall, and centre of the city.

Also,

VALUABLE WATER FRONT ON NEWARK BAY

in the Second Ward of the City of

BAYONNE,

Twenty-five minutes from New-York,

By Central Railroad of New-Jersey, from foot of Liberty-st., N. Y., and only two blocks from the depot.

40 TRAINS TO AND FROM BAYONNE DAILY.

Special train by Central Railroad of New-Jersey from foot of Liberty-st., New-York, at 11:40 A. M., on day of sale. For maps and free tickets apply to LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or WM. HARRIMAN, No. 390 Washington Market, corner West and Fulton sts., New-York.

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION—of valuable lots on 9th-av., 68th and 69th sts. ROBERTS & MCGUIRE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of John M. Scribner, Jr., Esq., referee.

NINTH-AVENUE.—Four lots on the south-east corner of 9th-av. and 69th-st.

SIXTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Fourteen lots and gores, situate on the northerly side of 68th-st., commencing 225 feet west of 8th-av. and near Central Park.

SIXTY-NINTH-STREET.—Two lots situate on the southerly side of 69th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 9th-av.

Dimensions as per maps.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 37 Cedar-st.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER DIRECTION OF GRATZ NATHAN, ESQ., REFEREE.

The lease of the GLENHAM HOTEL, situated on the east side of 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the City of New-York, is nearly new, and is six stories high, and having a frontage of fifty-nine feet three inches on 5th-av., and is in all respects first-class. The lease has about nineteen years, with conditional renewal for a further term of twenty-one years, to run.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 37 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID PROPERTY AT PELHAM, Westchester County, sixteen and one-half miles from City Hall, will be sold at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 15, at 1 P. M., on the premises, on Pelhamville-av., adjoining the Pelham Priory, one and two-third miles from Pelhamville Depot, two and one-quarter miles from New-Rochelle Depot.

One large Gothic house, carriage-house, garden, and about five acres of land, also three building sites, of from one to five acres; also, small cottage, and about two acres; also, a frame dwelling, in New-Rochelle village, with stable, five minutes' walk from railroad depot. Train leaves New-York at 11:15 A. M.; carriages will be at New-Rochelle Depot to carry passengers to the sale. Terms of sale liberal. For further particulars call at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Cedar-st. C. H. ROOSEVELT.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE

Will sell, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, desirable building lots on Broadway, Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES E. BROOME, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order issued out of this Court in the above entitled matter, dated the 22d day of August, 1870, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at No. 127 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, State of New-York, on the 13th day of October, 1870, by William Abbott, auctioneer, all my interest as assignee in bankruptcy of James E. Broome in the lands situated in the State of Florida, hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: The lands situate in the County of Marion, known as the "Kidd plantation," containing 1,213 acres, more or less, the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section 12. The west half and the south-east quarter of section 20, all of sections 27, 28, 29 and 33, the north-west and the east half of the west half of section 32, and the east half of section 30 in township 14, range 22, south and east of Tallahassee; also, 320 acres of land located immediately west of Bellaire, near Tallahassee, Florida, and in township 1, range 1, south and west; also, one undivided half-interest in a certain tract of land, containing 1,940 acres, situated in the County of Madison, State of Florida, known as Taleps. Also, the following lots in the town of Fernandina, that is to say: lots 7, 8 and 21, in block 5; lots 2, 8, 12, 14, 15 and 16, in block 20; lots 3 and 12 in block 19, and lots 1, 2, 7 and 8, in block 25. The lands will be sold with all incumbrances that may be on them. Terms, cash.—Dated 23d September, 1870.

MICHAEL DUKE, Assignee.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Closing-out Sale

OF LOTS AND PLOTS,

AT RUTHERFURD PARK.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1870,

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer,

Will sell on the premises of the

RUTHERFURD PARK ASSOCIATION,

ABOUT 300 CITY LOTS, IN PLOTS,

and 50 acres of land, in one parcel, to close out the property. Sale peremptory. Terms very easy. Title perfect. Free collation on the ground. Sale to begin at 11 A. M. A special train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, Boonton Branch, will leave New-York, by Barclay and Christopher streets ferries, at 10 o'clock, and the train will leave Hoboken at 10:15 A. M. For circulars and free passes apply to the auctioneer, at No. 7 Cedar-st., and at the office of the Company, at 138 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

G. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCtioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York. Four desirable residences, Montclair, N. J., to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway; one modern house, fifteen rooms, all improvements, three acres of land, barn and stable, garden and fruit, one of the most attractive residences in Montclair. One large house, fourteen rooms, three-quarters of an acre of land; one cottage, nine rooms, furnace, one-half an acre of land; one house, with tower, ten rooms, three-quarters of an acre of land.

All of the above are in a desirable neighborhood, within half a mile of station.

Full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON HOPKINS-ST., BROOKLYN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway:

HOPKINS-ST., BROOKLYN.—The three lots of land, together with the two two-story and basement brick houses on the front, and the four two-story frame cottages on the rear, thereof, situate on the northerly side of Hopkins-st., between Delmonico-place and Throop-av.; Nos. 155, 157 and 159 Hopkins-st. Lots together, 75x100 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

FINANCIAL.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Comparative Earnings past Three Years:

1867-8	$2,225,000 44		
1868-9	2,381,126 55	Increase	$152,521 11
1869-70	2,954,555 80	Increase	573,520 25

This is on same length of road.

Road cost over……………$16,000,000

Mortgage debt less than……5,000,000

The stock pays

8 PER CENT CASH DIVIDENDS.

The road to be double tracked as fast as can be done, to keep pace with increasing demands upon it.

The result of many years' business, and the unsullied reputation of this Corporation for punctuality, should command PAR for its bonds. We offer the remnant of this loan of thirty years' bonds, bearing Seven per Cent. Interest, payable semi-annually in New-York, April and October, at 90 and accrued interest.

THE BONDS MAY BE REGISTERED, if desired, and we recommend them unhesitatingly to all investors who desire securities ABOUT WHICH THERE IS NO DOUBT.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., 19 Nassau-st.
JNO. J. CISCO & SON, 59 Wall-st.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Gold and Currency received on deposit, subject to check at sight.

Interest allowed on Currency accounts at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited at the end of each month.

ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON US PASS THROUGH THE CLEARING-HOUSE, AND ARE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT BY ALL THE CITY BANKS.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, bearing four per cent. interest.

Loans negotiated.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds on commission.

Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

St. Louis County, Mo., 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

For sale by H. AMY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.

8 per Cent. Interest FIRST MORGAGE BONDS!

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

85 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and only 28 miles of track are to be laid to complete the road. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.

Principal redeemable 1895.

For sale by

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,

No. 36 Wall-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,

NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Bond and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the terms of service of William H. Aspinwall, Joseph W. Alsop, of New-York, and Lars Anderson, of Cincinnati, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 238 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 13, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on the 28th day of September until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of October. By order.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1870.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 10th day of October, 1870, to elect trustees for the ensuing year. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. A. L. PURVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 10TH-AV. AND 51ST-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office at 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1870. C. H. TUCKER, President.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will take place, at the office of the Company, No. 20 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on MONDAY, Oct. 17. Polls open at 2 o'clock, and close at 4½ P. M.

ED. T. DRAYTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

The First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,

GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA in American Gold, and secured by First Mortgage of $22,000 a mile to JAMES BUELL and V. K. STEVENSON, Trustees, (which mortgage has been examined and approved by Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,) upon the road, franchises, depots, land grant of over 500,000 acres, rolling stock, and other property of every kind, in addition to the INDORSEMENT of the STATE of ALABAMA, which can only be had as the road is FINISHED, EQUIPPED, and received by the State Engineer as a first-class road and outfit, "20 miles of which have been FINISHED, EQUIPPED and so received."

The STATE OF ALABAMA, in ordering the INDORSEMENT of these bonds, specially provides for the PROMPT payment of principal and interest.

This is a south and north road, from the City and County of Montgomery, with a population of 40,000 inhabitants, and at the head of navigation on the Alabama River, with four IMPORTANT CONNECTING Southern lines to the Gulf and South Atlantic ports; running north 183 miles to Decatur, on the Tennessee River where it crosses the Memphis and Charleston Road, and CONNECTS with the Nashville and Decatur Road; a DIRECT extension to Nashville, with a population of over 45,000, and at the head of navigation on the Cumberland River.

At Nashville this South and North Alabama Railway connects direct by rail with CAIRO, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE and CINCINNATI.

This line, during its ENTIRE length from Montgomery to Decatur, passes through the RICHEST COTTON and MINERAL lands of the South, abounding in coal and iron.

The stock paid up and property mortgaged to secure the payment of these bonds and interest is $3,500,000 which, with the indorsement of the State of Alabama and the high rate of interest, make it THE BEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED.

To all parties seeking investments paying the largest gold interest with the VERY BEST POSSIBLE SECURITY, we cordially recommend the purchase of these Bonds, a limited number of which can now be had at NINETY-FIVE and accrued interest.

Maps, pamphlets, and full positive detailed information given upon application to

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, NO. 11 PINE-ST., AND

STOUT & DICKINSON, NO. 25 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Wanted, $50,000 Bonds

OF THE

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY,

OF MICHIGAN AND INDIANA,

Issued to Lebbeus Chapman, Henry V. Poor, and J. M. Edwards, Trustees, and bearing date July 1, 1861. A liberal price will be paid.

W. B. SCOTT & Co., No. 44 Pine-st.

Cammann & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 8 Wall-st.

Transact a general Banking Business, and give particular attention to the purchase and sale of Government, State and Railroad Securities.

Deposits received subject to check at sight.

BOGERT & WHITE,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, WM. A. ANDERSON was unanimously elected President of this Company, vice WM. A. THOMSON, Esq., resigned, and C. W. PARMELEE was appointed Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Mendota Mining Company, of Lake Superior, will be held at the office of Messrs. Stoker, Taylor & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 26th October next, at 1 P. M., to consider matters of vital importance to their interests.

CHARLES J. WELLS, Secretary.

$2,000.—LOAN WANTED, AT TEN per cent. interest, for two years; secured by mortgage on farm property worth over $10,000. Address, for interview, RICHMOND, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20

Will draw interest from Oct. 1 at 6 per cent. on all amounts.

W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. $1 to $5,000 received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.,

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,

And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. RIBBINS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite COOPER INSTITUTE. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before THE 20TH OF OCTOBER will draw interest from OCT. 1. Interest payable in January.

SIX PER CENT. paid on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits of one dollar received.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings from 5 to 7.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will bear interest from Oct. 1.

ASSETS, $7,758,946 96.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER of 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Assets……$2,086,552 63 | Surplus……$154,551 68

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared, payable on the 17th day of October next, to shareholders who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 8th day of October and opened on the 2d day of November next.

The capital stock of the Company has been increased one million dollars, in conformity with the proceedings of the stockholders at their meeting in June, 1869, and the same is offered to stockholders at par in the proportion of one additional share to each sixteen shares held by them on the closing of the transfer-books, said stock to be subscribed and paid for on or before the 1st day of November next, at which date negotiable scrip will be issued, entitling the holder to convert the same into shares of stock on and after 1st December next, when presented in sums of one hundred dollars, or any multiple of the same.

Stockholders not having complied with the above requirements by the 1st day of November next will be considered as having waived their right to subscribe, and the stock will be otherwise disposed of.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten (10) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years standing. Try it and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

DR. B. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by DR. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that DR. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to DR. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,

AT KINZEY'S,
AT KINZEY'S.

NO. 691 BROADWAY,

NO. 691 BROADWAY,
NO. 691 BROADWAY.

KEEP THE BALL ROLLING.

OPENING 1,000 LOTS OF AUCTION GOODS

ON MONDAY.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

FANCY SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c. piece.
BLACK SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c., 50c., 75c. piece.
SILK AND SATIN GIMPS, 25c. to $1 piece.
RICH SILK AND VELVET, 25c., 50c., 75c. piece.
ALPACA TRIMMINGS, 10c., 15c., 25c. piece.
RICH PARIS TRIMMINGS, 75c. to $1 50 piece.
SILK FRINGES, 5c. to 25c. yard.
SILK BULLION FRINGES, 10c. to 25c. yard.
SILK FRINGES, 25c. to 50c. yard.
LOTS OF DRESS TRIMMINGS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c. piece.

VELVETS AND SATINS.
SILKS AND PLUSHES.

BLACK SILK VELVETS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c. piece up.
COLORED SILK VELVETS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c. piece up.
BLACK WITH WHITE EDGES, 25c. to $3 piece.
FANCY SILK VELVETS, 25c. to $1 50 piece.
WIDE RICH VELVETS, 15c., 20c., 25c. yard.
RICH WIDE FIGURED VELVETS, 25c., 31c.

VELVETEENS.

EVERY COLOR VELVETEENS, 60c. yard.
EXTRA BLACK VELVETEENS, 50c. to $1 yard.
SILK PLUSHES, 50c., 75c., $1 yard.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, 75c., $1 yard.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, $1 25, $1 50, $2.
SILK MOSS VELVETS, $1 yard.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

FANCY CORD AND EDGE RIBBON, 5c. yard.
ROMAN AND STRIPE RIBBONS, 15c. yard up.
WIDE AND EDGE RIBBONS, 25c., 31c. yard.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c. piece.
SASH RIBBONS, 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 90c. yard.
WIDE BLACK SASH RIBBONS, 60c., 75c., 90c.
SILK VELVET SASH RIBBONS, $1 and $1 25 yard.
RICH PLAID SASH RIBBONS, 75c. and $1 yard.

SILK TIES AND BOWS.

SILK ROMAN TIES, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c.
RICH SILK TIES, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c.
RICH SILK BOWS, 20c., 25c., 31c., 50c., 75c.
GENTS' SILK BOWS, 25c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 75c.
GENTS' SILK TIES, 15c. to 25c.
CASHMERE SCARFS, 25c. to $2.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

VELVET HATS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25.
PLUSH HATS, 50c., 60c., 75c., $1.
FELT AND SATIN HATS.
STRAW HATS, NEW SHAPES.
TRIMMED HATS, ALL STYLES.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

OSTRICH FEATHERS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c.
FANCY FEATHERS, EVERY COLOR, 25c., 31c., 35c., 40.
FANCY BIRDS, WITH PLUMES, 50c., 60c., 75c.
LONG BLACK OSTRICH FEATHERS, 60c., $1.
ALL THE NEW STYLES IN FEATHERS.
FRENCH FLOWERS, CLOSING, 10c. spray.
NEW STYLES FRENCH FLOWERS.

GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

WORKED SETS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25.
WORKED COLLARS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c. each.
LINEN COLLARS, 5c., 8c., 8c., 10c. each.
LINEN CUFFS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c. pair.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c. yard.
HAMBURG INSERTIONS, 10c., 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
WORKED DOUBLE BANDS, 10c., 20c., 25c., 50c., 75c.
LINEN TAPE TRIMMINGS, 25c. piece.
RUFFLINGS OF ALL KINDS, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c.
CHEMISETTE SETS, 50c., 75c., 90c., $1.
LADIES' MADE DRAWERS CHEAP.
LADIES' FINE TUCKED SKIRTS, 95c.
LADIES' FINE CHEMISE CHEAP.
FINE MADE APRONS, 25c. each.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

VALENCIENNES LACE COLLARS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.
REAL LACE COLLARS, 25c., 50c., 75c., up.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., up.
ENGLISH THREAD LACES, 15c., 20c., 25c. yard.
REAL GUIPURE LACES, 25c. yard up.
FINE POINT APPLIQUE COLLARS, $1 to $1 25.
LACE SETS, NEW STYLES IN COLLARS.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c., 10c., 12½c., 15c.
FINE ALL-LINEN HEMSTITCH, 20c., 22c., 25c.
FINE TUCKED HANDKERCHIEFS, 15c., 20c., 25c.
LADIES' ALL-LINEN, 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c., 11c., 12½c., 15c.
NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 13c. to 50c.
FINE TAPE BORDERED, 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c.
2,000 VERY FINE HANDKERCHIEFS, 50c. to $3.
GENTS' FINE HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c.
GENTS' LINEN COLORED BORDERED, 20c., 50c.
GENTS' FINE LINEN HEMMED, 20c., 22c., 25c.
GENTS' HEMSTITCH, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c.

GO TO KINZEY'S.
GO TO KINZEY'S.
GO TO KINZEY'S.

GO TO KINZEY'S FOR RIBBONS.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR VELVETS.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR SATINS.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR PLUSHES.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR TRIMMINGS.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR FLOWERS.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR FEATHERS.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR HATS.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR BONNETS.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR HOSIERY.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR GLOVES.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR LACES.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR EMBROIDERIES.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR HANDKERCHIEFS.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR FANCY GOODS.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR JEWELRY.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR MILLINERY GOODS.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR KID GLOVES.
GO TO KINZEY'S FOR UNDERWEAR.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

LADIES' COLORED KID GLOVES, 50c. pair.
LADIES' BLACK KID GLOVES, 50c. pair.
BEST VIENNA KID GLOVES, 75c. pair.
FINE LOT REAL KID AT 98c. pair.
OUR DOUBLE-BUTTON GLOVE, 98c. pair.

WE HAVE NOT RAISED THE PRICE OF OUR GLOVES, BUT ARE SELLING AT THE OLD PRICES.

MISSES' KID GLOVES, 50c., 60c., 85c. pair.
GENTS' KID GLOVES, 50c., 60c., 75c. pair.
LADIES' FINE BERLIN GLOVES, 25c. pair.
LADIES' FINE FRENCH CLOTH, 40c. pair.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

LADIES' HEAVY HOSE, 12c. to 20c.
EXTRA FULL REGULAR MADE, 25c.
EXTRA SILK CLOCKED BALBRIGGANS, 69c.
MISSES' CASHMERE HOSE, 10c. to 25c.
GENTS' FULL REGULAR ENGLISH, 25c. pair.

ON MONDAY

WE WILL OPEN TO THE RETAIL TRADE, OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT ON THE SECOND FLOOR, 30 FEET WIDE AND 120 FEET DEEP.

ALL OUR AUCTION LOTS WILL BE EXPOSED ON THAT FLOOR.

LOTS OF LINEN TOWELS, 8c., 9c., 10c., 12½c., 15c.
CHEAP RIBBONS, 5c. to 25c. yard.
FANCY SILK TIES, 5c. to 25c.
LOTS OF CHEAP DRESS TRIMMINGS.
LOTS OF SILK FRINGES, 5c. yard.
1,000 DOZENS HANDKERCHIEFS, 4c. each up.
WORKED WORSTED PATTERNS, 60c. to $1 50.
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, 10c. ounce.
25,000 CARDS OF RICH BUTTONS, SOME HAVE BEEN SOLD AS HIGH AS ONE DOLLAR A DOZEN, TWO AND THREE DOZEN ON A CARD, 15c. ENTIRE CARD.

SMALL-WARE DEPARTMENT.

EXCELLENT SPOOL-COTTONS, 1c. spool.
BEST 200 YARDS MACHINE THREAD, 3c. spool.
BEST 200 YARDS LINEN THREAD, 5c. spool.
BEST SKEIN SEWING SILKS, 1c. skein.
BEST SPOOL SEWING SILKS, 1c. spool.
BEST 50-YARD MACHINE SILKS, 5c. spool.
BEST 100-YARD MACHINE SILKS, 10c. spool.
BEST ALPACA SKIRT BRAIDS, 5c. piece.
BEST ALPACA 8-YARD PIECES, 31c., 40c. piece.
BEST ENGLISH STAR BRAIDS, 13c. doz. pieces.
BEST 5-YARD CORSET LACES, 10c. doz.
BEST LINEN SHOE LACES, 5c. doz.
BEST LINEN THREADS, 9c. doz. hanks.

THE BEST BARGAINS TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

BEST SWAN-BILL HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. card.
BEST CORSET STEELS, 5c. pair.
BEST BRASS PINS, 4c. paper.
BEST GOLD-EYED NEEDLES, 5c. paper.
FANCY BUTTONS, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c. doz.
PEARL SHIRT BUTTONS, 9c. doz. by the card.
ENGLISH IVORY TOOTH BRUSHES, 10c.
CHIGNONS AND BRAIDS, 15c., 21c., 40c., 50c.

JEWELRY AND ORNAMENTS.

FINE JET SETS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., $1.
FINE FANCY SETS, 25c., 50c., 75c., 90c., $1 25.
FINE CORALINE SETS, $1, $1 25, $1 50.
CORALINE CHAINS, SETS AND SLEEVE-BUTTONS.
JET NECKLACES, 10c., 25c., 50c., 75c. to $3.
JET AND FANCY CROSSES, 10c. to 75c. each.
JET AND FANCY LOCKETS, 40c. to $1 each.
JET AND FANCY CHAINS, 25c. to $3 each.
FANCY HAIR-PINS, 10c. to $1 25 a pair.
2,000 PAIRS FANCY SLEEVE-BUTTONS, 10c. to 50c.
JET BRACELETS, 25c., 45c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25, pair.
5,000 PORTE-MONNAIES, 10c., 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., up.
FINE WAX DOLLS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 75c., 85c., $1.

WM. KINZEY,

NO. 691 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING OUT SALE

PREVIOUS TO

REMOVAL!

BARGAINS

IN

DOMESTICS,
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
LINEN AND WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES' SUITS,
LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY,
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

AT

Lord & Taylor's.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

SATINS, SILKS, TRIMMING AND BONNET RIBBONS.

SASH RIBBONS, 75c., 90c., $1 and $1 10. Prices not advanced.

Line of 25 cents SATIN RIBBONS closing at 10c. per yard.

IMPORTED OSTRICH FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, GIMPS &c.

BLACK AND COLORED SILK BONNET VELVET, $1 50, $1 75, $2 and up.

BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS CHEAP.

YANKEE NOTIONS, JEWELRY, HAIR GOODS, &c., SPECIALTIES.

LEATHER SATCHELS, 65c., 75c., 85c., 95c., $1 and up.

Our LACE and EMBROIDERY departments contain cheap goods. CORSETS, 50c., 75c., 85c., 95c., $1 25, $1 50. Examine.

KNITTED AND WOVEN WORSTED GOODS. IMMENSE VARIETY.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

PRICES NOT ADVANCED YET.

KID GLOVES.

THE BEST DOLLAR KID IN THE WORLD, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED, 50 BEAUTIFUL SHADES—NEW TODAY. ONE AND TWO BUTTONED, ALEXANDER AND PERRINOT GLOVE.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON.

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

IMPORTED HATS AND BONNETS, LATEST DESIGNS BOTH TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED, ALSO OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY TO SELECT FROM.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE CHEAPEST.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., FIFTH BLOCK FROM THE BOWERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

OUR STOCK OF

FALL MILLINERY GOODS,

VELVETS, HATS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS, WILL AMPLY REPAY INSPECTION.

WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.

Full lines of the celebrated JOSEPH KID GLOVES.

JOBBING-ROOM UPSTAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

INDIA SHAWLS.

THE NEW SHAWLS ARE PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE.

J. RUSSELL, No. 28 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

CARPETS.

SMITH BROTHERS,

SUCCESSORS TO

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

AT THEIR NEW STORE,

NO. 738 BROADWAY,

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.

NEW STYLES. FALL TRADE. 1870.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

GOODS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,

NO. 13 4TH-AV.,

(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store,)

Importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.

MATTRESSES.

Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Eider Down, Flumos, Cretons, &c.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Spreads.
Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.

JOHN H. WILCOX, formerly of MELLEN & WILCOX.

FURNITURE.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE,

For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. Sole agents for the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed, or crib, in one. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the building No. 10 [illegible]. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Marble and marbleized mantels, from $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 206 6th-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, &c. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 124 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Booking passengers and forwarding them from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Anglia......Sat., Oct. 15	Britannia...Wed., Oct. 19
India.......Sat., Oct. 22	Iowa.......Wed., Nov. 2
Australia...Sat., Oct. 29	Caledonia...Wed., Nov. 16
Columbia....Sat., Nov. 5	Britannia...Wed., Nov. 30
Europa......Sat., Nov. 12	Iowa.......Wed., Dec. 14
	Caledonia...Wed., Dec. 28

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Oct. 12	Aleppo, Saturday, Oct. 22
Algeria, Thursday, Oct. 13	Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 26
Siberia, Saturday, Oct. 15	Malta, Thursday, Oct. 27
Russia, Wednes., Oct. 19	Tripoli, Saturday, Oct. 29
Calabria, Thurs., Oct. 20	China, Wednesday, Nov. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.

Return tickets..........$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Return tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Oct. 15
PEREIRE.........DAURE......SATURDAY, Oct. 29
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSEAU...SATURDAY, Nov. 12
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Nov. 26

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine:)

TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS—(including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Oct. 12, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Oct. 19, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Oct. 26, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY. Nov. 2, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE............Nov. 9, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Nov. 16, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Oct. 22, at 2 P. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Oct. 29, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

LONDON DIRECT.

VIRGINIA, ANDREWS, Saturday, Oct. 15, at 8 A. M.

Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.

Steerage passage, $28, currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK...Wednesday, Oct. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Oct. 15, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Oct. 18, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Oct. 22, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent. No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

OCT. 20, ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Nov. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Tuesday, Oct. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 24.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Oct. 13
MISSOURI, Capt J. B. EDWARDS.........Oct. 20
MORRO CASTLE Capt. R. ADAMS.........Oct. 27

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Nov. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents. Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 13, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents. No. 88 Liberty-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line (low freight).

The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, [illegible] H. MORTON, Commander, now at her dock receiving cargo, will leave Pier No. [illegible] North River on SATURDAY, 15th October, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River on SATURDAY, Oct. 22.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. [illegible] N. R.—The steamer W. W. COIT will leave for Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M.

Splendid fishing at Lewes.

For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.

Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

A CARD.—GOLDSMITH'S WRITING COLLEGE removed from Booth's Building to No. 40 East 14th-st., Union-square. Specialties, penmanship and book-keeping. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. Day and evening. Teachers furnished for schools and families. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. For further information address BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS COMSTOCK'S, NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST., ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Vacancies may be filled in October.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail as above.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NOS. 267 AND 271 WEST 23D-ST.,

Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6½ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS WHITCOMB'S, Successor to Miss HARRISON'S,

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

LESPINASSE.

Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 15th-st.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, N. Y.

Terms, $100 per quarter, from NOV. 22.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common sense management. Reopens Sept. 5. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern languages, music and art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE—Pine Grove, on the Delaware River, Trenton, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal, (removed from Brainard Institute, Cranbury, N. J.)—Line school; thirty years' experience. Send for a circular.

MISS YOUNG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and masters will reopen in a new and fine location, No. 44 West 32d-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. (Address as above.) Misses and masters taught in separate rooms.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, AT ORANGE, N. J., commences its twenty-fourth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Home comforts. A thorough business school for twelve boys only. Terms moderate. Address Prof. HERDSMAN, Post-office Box No. 152 Orange, N. J.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 810 6th-av., reopens Sept. 19. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL, of *Home Journal*, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., prepares boys for college or for business. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES WILL commence at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 3, and at No. 681 5th-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MERKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 58 Washington-st.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., Sept. 26.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL—classical, French and English—will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French school, for Misses and children, No. 290 4th-av., will be reopened Sept. 22.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—33 WEST 11TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S FRENCH AND English Day School (No. 150 West 15th-st.) for girls will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL (FOR FORTY Boys only,) Broadway, corner 33d-st.—English, Classical, French, German. Primary.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE classes for young ladies, No. 134 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,

No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Nos. 126, 128 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST., REOPENS SEPT. 19.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments. Gymnasium, &c.

Prospectus to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business can become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Open day and evening.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st.—fifteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon—A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In four years, 20 have entered College—9 Columbia, 6 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Of all, only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. More pupils applied this past year than could be received. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. AND 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 159 Madison-av., corner 33d-st. Formerly Ferris' Female Institute. Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS' French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MRS. EDWARD E. WHITE, No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY, No. 302 West 34th-st., MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE. MORRISTOWN, N. J. A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MR. CORNWALL'S School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st. Number limited; primary department and gymnasium.

HOME INSTITUTE. Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS."—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 65 W. 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, cor. 39th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments. E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

MRS. DOTY AND MRS. TRIVETT—Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Astoria, N. Y. Being situated near New-York, the school combines the advantages of City and country. It opens the 1st Monday in October.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 34th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., reopened Sept. 19. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. For circulars, apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

PROF. J. H. GUENEBAULT HAS RETURNED from Europe, and will resume his professional duties on and after the 20th September. Application at No. 38 Union-square.

MISS McINTOSH'S "HOME CLASS" for ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 14, at her residence, No. 15 West 24th-st. First subject: "German History and Literature."

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes; total cost in common English $210 per year. Address Rev. T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—MISS WARREN'S French and English School in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

LAW SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SCHOOL OF LAW.

1870.

Faculty:
Hon. T. W. CLERKE,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
DAVID R. JAQUES.

The annual session will open on TUESDAY, the 11th of October, at 11 A. M., at the University, Washington-square, at which hour students and applicants for admission are requested to attend at the Council-room.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

A LADY LONG CONNECTED WITH the best schools in the City has a few hours disengaged; she instructs in Latin, French, the higher mathematics, history, literature, and usual English branches; undoubted references given. Address D., No. 54½ West 32d-st.

A GENTLEMAN GRADUATE OF A German university and an experienced teacher, wishes a few additional pupils in German. Address D. S., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MARKETMEN AND OTHERS.

Public notice is hereby given that the new market between 16th and 17th sts., Avenue C and the East River, will be opened for the transaction of business on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, 1870.

Applications for stands and stalls in said market must be made to the Collector of City Revenue in this department. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 29, 1870.

PIG-IRON.—NO. 1 GLENGARNOCK, afloat, for sale by G. J. KNOX & CO., No. 67 Exchange-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED [illegible] to a single gentleman [illegible] Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let parlor and bedroom, nicely furnished, to one or two gentlemen, without board, in the vicinity of St. Cloud and Brevoort Hotels; [illegible]. Address E., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO a single gentleman, in a private family, at No. [illegible] East 15th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SECOND-STORY front room, furnished, to a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first-class; family small. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]

FOURTH-AVENUE, NO. [illegible], NEAR 31ST-ST.—Two well-furnished parlors, with bedroom adjoining, to let to gentlemen only without board; references exchanged.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF APARTMENTS, ample pantries, bath, &c. to let on second floor, with private table and attendance; highest references. No. [illegible] West [illegible]

NO. 316 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—HANDsome rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family, where the comforts of home can be had.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 32 WEST.—A sitting-room and bedroom on first floor, also, a double and single rooms on second floor, at moderate price, with board.

NO. 234 EAST 19TH-ST.—SECOND floor, front room, suitable for a gentleman, or a gentleman and wife, with board; location desirable. References required.

NO. 129 EAST 19TH-ST., SOUTH-WEST CORNER IRVING-PLACE.—Two elegantly-furnished floors to let, with private table only; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms, also single rooms, to let; desirable location; opposite Hoffman and adjoining St. James.

NO. 106 EAST 15TH-ST.—NEWLY AND elegantly furnished rooms with board; central location; easy of access; few doors from Union-square; for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, WITHOUT board, a nicely-furnished room on second floor; family private; reference required. Apply at No. 75 Amity-st.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS FOR families and single gentlemen, with first-class board, at No. 134 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

MADISON-AV., CORNER 31ST-ST., NO. 126.—An elegantly-furnished second floor, with private table; also, parlor floor; references exchanged.

A SUITE OF ROOMS FURNISHED to suit a refined gentleman; bath-room, pantries, closets, &c.; use of drawing-rooms. 92 Lexington-av.

NO. 53 UNION-PLACE.—TO LET, WITH or without board, or with private table, two handsome floors, (first and second); also single rooms.

NO. 309 5TH-AV.—THREE COMMUNICATING rooms on second and third floors, handsomely furnished, to rent, with board.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—ELEGANTLY and newly-furnished rooms to let; also an extension or basement for a doctor's office.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, two large, handsome, connecting front rooms, No. 150 West 34th-st.

A FEW HANDSOMELY AND ENTIRELY new furnished rooms to let, in elegant private house. No. 68 East 4th-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms, with or without board, at No. 40 East 26th-st., two doors from Union League.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE Fall; also, furnished cottage to let. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—IN A CENTRAL LOCATION, between 23d and 42d sts., by a widow lady, a pleasant room, with board, unexceptionable references will be required and given. Address R. S. C., Box No. 218 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, AUSTIN, TEXAS, Sept. 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received at this office, until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1870, for the TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 31st day of December, 1871, on the following routes, viz.:

ROUTE NO. 2 (By Water.)

From the wharf at Brazos Santiago, Texas, to Fort Brown, Texas, and

From Fort Brown, Texas, to Ringgold, Barracks, Texas, per 100 pounds, for whole distance between each point.

Proposals will also state the rates at which bidders propose to transport to or from each of the above named points, officers and enlisted men with their authorized allowance of baggage.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Ringgold Barracks, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From Indianola, Texas, or the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad to San Antonio, Texas.

ROUTE NO. 5.

From San Antonio, Texas, to—

Fort McIntosh, Texas.	Fort Stockton, Texas.
Fort Duncan, Texas.	Fort Davis, Texas.
Fort Clark, Texas.	Fort Griffin, Texas.
Fort McKavett, Texas.	Fort Richardson, Texas.
Fort Concho, Texas.	

And any posts that may be hereafter established in North-west Texas, south of Red River.

Posts west of Fort Davis will be supplied by Government teams.

ROUTE NO. 6.

From the Ship's Tackle at Galveston, Texas, to Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad.

ROUTE NO. 7.

From Bremond, Texas, or the terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, to—

Fort Griffin, Texas. | Fort Richardson, Texas.

And any posts that may be hereafter established south of Red River in North-western Texas.

The transportation to be furnished exclusively by horse or mule teams.

Except in cases of emergency, this service may be performed by one train per month.

Returning trains will transport supplies from point to point, on the direct route of return toward the initial point, or to any point or points beyond the first point of destination, at contract rates; and should trains be sent from their original point of destination to another point empty, half the contract rates shall be allowed, for the distance traveled empty, on the amount of stores to be transported, and full rates for the distance traveled after loading.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport supplies, which will include the transportation of supplies accompanying the movement of troops.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons (whose responsibility must be certified by the Clerk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract, if awarded to him; and the residence and Post-office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated.

The amount of bond required from the contractor for each route will be thirty thousand (30,000) dollars.

Forms of contract may be seen at the Quartermaster's office at Galveston, Indianola, San Antonio, Ringgold Barracks, Brownsville, Fort McIntosh, and at this office.

The Government reserves the right to use its own means of transportation for this service when deemed advisable to do so, and to reject any or all bids offered.

Any further information will be promptly furnished on application, in person or by letter, to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Army Transportation, on Route No. —," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. REYNOLDS, Commanding Department.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S., WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H., Oct. 5, 1870.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, 1870, by the undersigned, at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., for furnishing the troops thereat with fresh beef, from Nov. 30, 1870, to June 1, 1871.

The fresh beef must be of good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded,) and delivered at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

No bid will be entertained which is not made by a regular butcher.

The bidder should give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.

The envelopes inclosing proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing fresh beef."

For further particulars apply at this office.

CHARLES F. POWELL, Second Lieut. Corps Engineers and A. C. S.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, NO. 265 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1870.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 10th inst. for the removal of the building known as the Rotunda, situated on Chambers-st. in City Hall Park.

Also, for the purchase and removal from the premises of all the material of such building.

All to be done within twenty days after the acceptance of the proposal, and the ground left level with that.

Terms cash. Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, indorsed "Proposals for the Removal of the Rotunda." PETER B. SWEENY, President Department of Public Parks.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, NO. 265 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1870.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 10th inst. for the purchase of the exterior iron railing, gates, gate-posts and base-stone around the Battery.

The railing, gates, gate-posts and base-stone to be removed within ten days after the acceptance of proposal.

Terms cash. Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, indorsed "Proposals for purchasing iron railing and base-stone around Battery."

PETER B. SWEENY, President Department of Public Parks.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING-MACHINES FOR EXPORT.—We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for different kinds of Sewing-machines for the export trade. Shippers will find it to their advantage to address us for further particulars. GOLD MEDAL SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Manufacturers, No. 234 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK IN ENGLISH TRAGEDY, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. Programme of the first week:

MONDAY, Oct. 10..........DEBORAH
TUESDAY, Oct. 11..........DEBORAH
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12..........DEBORAH
THURSDAY, Oct. 13..........MARY STUART
FRIDAY, Oct. 14..........MARY STUART
SATURDAY MATINEE, Oct. 15..........DEBORAH
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 15.
COME HERE and THE LADY OF LYONS

Mr. DALY begs to submit the following array of distinguished talent, which he has secured to cooperate with

Mlle. JANAUSCHEK

in these memorable performances:

Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY, (the distinguished tragedian,)
Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON,
Mr. MARK SMITH,
Mr. J. B. STUDLEY,
Miss FANNY MORANT.

Mlle. JANAUSCHEK will also be supported by a company of superior artists; Mr. George De Vere, A. H. Davenport, Jas. Dunn, T. J. Hind, A. F. Egberts, Frederic Munroe, M. A. Rankin, Miss Ione Burke, Nellie Mortimer, Amy Ames and Mme. de Leclerclaire, and a large and efficient chorus. The Orchestra is under the direction of Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth. The new scenery is by Mr. James Roberts.

Seats secured six days in advance. Box-office open from 9 till 5. REGULAR THEATRE PRICES.

MARIE SEEBACH. MARIE SEEBACH. JANE EYRE.

14th-st. Theatre, formerly "Theatre Francais."

GREAT SUCCESS OF A GREAT ACTRESS.

SUPERB ACTING. UNIQUE ART.

Performance every night. Saturday matinee.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.

THIS MONDAY, OCT. 10, (last time,) JANE EYRE.

MARIE SEEBACH AS JANE EYRE, in which character she has achieved a triumph at once brilliant and unique, interpreting the genius of Charlotte Bronte, giving the most vigorous and splendid expression to her own, and exciting popular enthusiasm and critical admiration.

JANE EYRE will be acted with a strong cast, including MATHILDE VENETA as SARAH REED.

TUESDAY, OCT. 11, MARY STUART.

MARIE SEEBACH AS MARY STUART, her personation of which character is a GENUINE TRIUMPH OF GENUINE ART.

MATHILDE VENETA AS ELIZABETH.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, Brachvogel's NARCISSE.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY } LOVE AND INTRIGUE (Kabale und Liebe.) First time of Schiller's renowned tragedy.

MARIE SEEBACH AS LOUISA MILLER.

Seats can be secured at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, 14th-street Theatre, and the Broadway.

In preparation, MATHILDE, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR, TAMING OF THE SHREW (Die bezahmte Widerspenstige.)

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG respectfully announces one GRAND CONCERT prior to her departure on a Concert Tour throughout the United States and Canadas, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, 1870, assisted by the following artists: Signor F. FILIPPI, the Celebrated Tenor; Signor A. RANDOLFI, the Popular Baritone; Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, the Eminent Pianist; Mr. GEO. W. COLBY, Conductor, and the members of the New-York Philharmonic Orchestra, under the conductorship of Herr CARL BERGMANN. Reserved seats, $1 50; general admission, $1; gallery, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the box-office and at Ruhlman's, No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director.

THIS FAVORITE FAMILY RESORT, which during the past five years has enjoyed a degree of SUCCESS WITHOUT PARALLEL in the history of equestrian entertainments,

WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON MONDAY, OCT. 10.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

During the Summer recess the Hippotheatron Buildings have undergone a thorough renovation.

NEWLY PAINTED, UPHOLSTERED, CARPETED, &c.

The entire troupe of unsurpassed RIDERS, GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, POSTER-MASTERS, &c., with the beautiful STUD OF HORSES AND PONIES.

Dress circle, 50c.; children under ten half price. Reserved seats, 75c.; children under ten, 50c.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

The eminent organist, GEORGE W. MORGAN, will perform on the Orchestral Organ THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

MUSICAL.

NEW STYLES MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, with improvements patented June and August, 1870. Prices reduced this month. Organs to rent. Ware-rooms, No. 596 Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid: the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

THE GALIN METHOD OF INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—Mr. C. H. FARNHAM'S classes will be formed on each TUESDAY in October, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Messrs. Chickering & Sons', East 14th-st.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ELEGANT Piano-fortes, the finest instruments now offered the public, and the most reasonable in price, can be found at the factory and warerooms of JENNYS & SON, 225 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK.

The steamers ANTELOPE, Commander WILSON, and JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: ANTELOPE at 7:15 A. M., connecting with the accommodation train at Sandy Hook for Philadelphia and way stations, and at 4:15 P. M. connecting with the Philadelphia express train. JESSE HOYT, at 3:30 P. M., connecting with way train for Toms River and intermediate stations. Return trains leave Long Branch at 7:50, 10:48 A. M. 6:58 P. M. Freight to all points on New-Jersey Southern Railroad at 6 P. M. Excursion to Sandy Hook and return, $1. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted), at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st. JAS. FISK, JR., President.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$3 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:45 and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York,) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE—Great reduction in fare and state-rooms. To Albany or Troy, 50c. deck; first-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; ditto, with berth, $1; and like reductions to all points west and north. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, (having 300 splendid rooms,) leave their new depot, Pier No 41, foot of Prince, Spring, or Charlton streets daily (Saturdays excepted.) Sunday fare same as heretofore, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers by 6th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-street. Returning, leave Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. J. W. HANCOX & SON.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 6th....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 7th....6:30 A. M.
Friday, 7th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 8th....[illegible] A. M.
Saturday, 8th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 10th....[illegible] A. M.
Monday, 10th....2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 11th....[illegible] A. M.
Wednesday, 12th. 9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 13th....[illegible] A. M.
Friday, 14th....6:20 A. M.	Friday, 14th....10:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF TIME.—THE STEAM-BOAT MARY POWELL will on and after Monday, Sept. 19, leave New-York at 3 o'clock from Vestry-st. Pier and 34th-st. Pier, at 3:10, for Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 11 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves pier foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Fare, 75 cents.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat META will leave foot of Market-st. daily, at 2 o'clock P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, Will be presented Mr. Albery's new Comedy, entitled

TWO ROSES,

now playing with unabated success in London. The Piece will be produced with [illegible] NEW MUSIC, SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION.

Digby Grant, Esq. (Gentleman)..........Mr. Chas. Fisher
Jack Wyatt [illegible]..........Mr. George Clarke
Our Mr. Jenkins, (Commercial traveler to the firm of Skinner, Fox & Eaton)..........Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Caleb Deecie, (Organist, blind)..........Mr. Owen Marlowe
(His first appearance in this theatre.)
Furnival, (Solicitor)..........Mr. [illegible] Leonard
(His first appearance in this theatre.)
[illegible]..........Mr. J. Peck
Thomas..........Mr. W. [illegible]
Lottie (Grant's daughter)..........Miss [illegible]
(Her first appearance in New-York.)
Ida (Grant's daughter)..........Miss Effie Germon
(Her first appearance this season.)
Mrs. Jenkins..........Miss Emily Mestayer
Mrs. Cupps (landlady of a public-house)..........Mrs. John Sefton
(Her first appearance this season.)

ACT 1.—INTERIOR OF COTTAGE IN KENT. The residence of Mr. Grant.

ACT 2.—MR. JENKINS' LODGINGS IN LONDON.

ACT 3.—VASSALWICK GRANGE. The House of the De Chaperones.

Due notice will be given of the repetition of THE RIVALS, and of the production of Colman's JOHN BULL, and Barnett's SERIOUS FAMILY, both of which comedies are in preparation.

BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON'S LAST CONCERT—TO-NIGHT.

Mr. Max Strakosch respectfully announces that the last concert of Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON (prior to her departure for Philadelphia and Baltimore) will take place THIS EVENING, Oct. 10, 1870, at 8 o'clock, AT STEINWAY HALL, ON 14TH-ST. Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by Miss ANNA LOUISE CARY, Contralto; Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor VERGER, Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, with MAX MARETZEK'S Grand Italian Opera Orchestra. Conductor..........Signor BOSONI. General admission $2. Reserved seats $3 and $4 each, according to location.

Seats can be secured at Steinway Hall; also at No. 701 and 114 Broadway.

Philadelphia, commencing WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12. Baltimore, Concordia Opera-house, Oct. 17 and 18.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the CONTINUED DEMAND FOR SEATS TO SEE MAN AND WIFE, ALL NOVELTIES are POSTPONED for the present, and MAN AND WIFE will be acted EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. FIFTH MAN AND WIFE MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS.

The best Pantomime ever yet produced.

PEALS OF LAUGHTER AT WEE WILLIE WINKIE.

GEO. L. FOX AS CLOWN. In which character he has no equal.

EVERYTHING NEW.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

23d-st., corner 4th-av.

THE MISSES GOTTSCHALK CONCERTS.

The manager respectfully announces that the Misses GOTTSCHALK, CELESTINE, Pianist; CLARA, Pianist; BLANCHE, Soprano, sisters of the celebrated American pianist, the late L. M. GOTTSCHALK, will give two Grand Concerts on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, FRIDAY, Oct. 14, and Grand Matinee SATURDAY, Oct. 15, assisted by Signor GUSTAVUS HALL, Baritone; Mons. F. J. PRUME, the celebrated Violinist of the late Carlotta Patti Company.

General admission, $1; secured seats, 50 cents extra. Seats may be secured at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway, and at J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, Nos. 48 and 50 East 23d-st., under the hall.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF DICKENS.

Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S Readings at the Young Men's Christian Association will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, 18th October, with C. Dickens' last work, the MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD, the first occasion of its being read in public. Second and third readings, 20th and 22d October. A new programme each evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—GREAT SUCCESS—HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. In new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

JEROME PARK FALL RACES, 1870, Oct. 6, 8, 11, 13 and 15.

First Race each day promptly at 1 o'clock.

Extra trains on Harlem Railroad will be run from 42d-st., each day of races, at 11¼ A. M. and 12 M.

A. BELMONT, President.

C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

JEROME PARK RACES, OCT. 6, 8, 11, 13 AND 15.

Extra trains on this road will leave 42d-st. each race day at 11¼ A. M. and 12 M. Excursion tickets, 40 cents. Cars reserved for ladies.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

THE RACES AT JEROME PARK for the remainder of the Fall meeting will commence at 2 o'clock, instead of 1 o'clock, as at first advertised.

WM. CONSTABLE, Race Steward.

OCT. 10, 1870.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 174 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1870.

JAMES H. THORNE,
CHARLES S. MITCHELL,
ap18-law6mM* Executors of Anna Mitchell, dec'd.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS GRINNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.

RIDLEY WATTS, HENRY GRINNELL, } Executors.
ap11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CROWTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Chamberlain & Pomeroy, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1870.

JEANETTE BARLOW, Executrix.
o3-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM BINNS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 139 East 15th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1870.

o3-law6mM* WILLIAM C. BINNS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against UDOLPHO WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Beaver-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 9th day of April, 1870.

DAVID H. BURKE, Executor.
ADELE B. WOLFE, Executrix.
ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES O. PROUDFIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1870.

ANN P. HILLIARD, Administratrix.
ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BAYLIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his attorneys, Brinsmade & Holbrook, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of May, 1870.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Executor, &c.
my9-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA BUCKNAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Jane Bucknam, No. 112 Lexington-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of June, 1870.

JANE BUCKNAM, Executrix.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN, SAMUEL LEECH, } Executors.
je20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH FATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 70 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated, New-York, 1st day of June, 1870.

SOLOMON J. FATMAN, Executor.
je8-law6mM*

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr..........Proprietor.
JOHN F. COLE..........Manager.

EXCITEMENT INCREASING.

Third week of the new OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE.

Unequivocal success of Hervé's popular chef d'oeuvre LE PETIT FAUST, witnessed from Sept. 26 to Oct. 8, (fourteen representations,) by upward of 30,000 delighted visitors, comprising the elite of the fashionable, critical and musical world of the Metropolis.

LEA SILLY..........MEPHISTO.
CELINE MONTALAND as..........MARGUERITE.

EXQUISITE MUSIC. GORGEOUS COSTUMES. UNRIVALED BALLET. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.

CONDUCTOR..........CARLO PATTI.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

SUNDAY, Oct. 16—Resumption of the Grand Opera-house SACRED CONCERTS, in which the most distinguished vocal and instrumental talent now in the Metropolis, including the entire FRENCH OPERA TROUPE will participate.

Seats secured ten days in advance at the box-office, also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

NINTH WEEK.

FIFTY-SEVENTH TO SIXTY-THIRD TIME

EVERY EVENING, And SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, in his world-renowned character of

RIP VAN WINKLE,

in Boucicault's beautiful legendary drama of that name.

NOTICE—In order to accommodate the demand of the public for places, the box-sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the theatre or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the charming young actress,

LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA,

who will appear MONDAY, Oct. 10, in John Brougham's adaptation, in four acts, of the late Charles Dickens' Curiosity Shop, entitled LITTLE NELL and the MARCHIONESS, introducing new banjo solos, new duet, clog dances, &c., and Theresa's last sensation, the DUCK SONG, supported by a strong cast. In the course of the play, THE GREAT FAIR SCENE, introducing the Sable Minstrels, Highland Fling, and the ROMMELLI FAMILY, GYMNASTS. LITTLE NELL MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. GEO. WOOD, Proprietor.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M.

Second and last week of the KIRALFY AND SAXON INFANT TROUPE, SIXTY IN NUMBER, Every Evening and Saturday's Matinee, IN HUMPTY DUMPTY, JR., AND RIP VAN WINKLE. Matinees Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Farce of A SUIT OF TWEEDS. Burlesque on RIP VAN WINKLE. Monday, Oct. 17, THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE. Box plan open. Seats two weeks in advance.

GLOBE THEATRE.

728 BROADWAY 730.

Twenty thousand ladies and gentlemen visited the great temple of novelty in one week. ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME for the week commencing Oct. 10. All the great stars in a new olio. Miss LISA WEBER and burlesque troupe in a new burlesque, LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MONDAY, Oct. 10, eight new stars appear.
MONDAY, Oct. 10, eight new stars appear.

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

MONDAY, Oct. 10, FREISCHUETZ.

Reserved seats at the box-office.

A GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M., in the spacious buildings extending from the 3d to the 2d-av., between 63d and 64th sts.

SKATING every evening by members of the New-York, Empire City and Brooklyn Clubs on eight inches thick, manufactured upon the premises by M. J. Bujot, by Carré's process.

NOVEL AND INGENIOUS INVENTIONS, AN UNEQUALED DISPLAY OF PHOTOGRAPHS, MACHINERY IN MOTION, IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY, PRODUCTS OF THE FARM, THE WORKSHOP, AND STUDIO.

Great display of rare plants and choice fruits and flowers renewed each Wednesday. Music every evening. Grand promenade concert on Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

JARDINE & SONS' ORGAN, BLOWN BY STEAM.

MUSIC BY EBEN'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

FOURTH ANNUAL CELEBRATION of the discovery of America by Columbus, under the auspices of the Italian Rifle Association, (Colombo Guard,) and the Italian Benevolent Society, at Sultzer's East River Park, foot of 84th-st., East River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, 1870.

N. CORRADI, President.

S. BACIGALUPO, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

HARLEM TO CITY HALL IN FIFTEEN MINUTES—Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Citizens Association will hold another great meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, 86th-st., near 3d-av.

JOHN FOLEY, President.

CHAS. E. QUACKENBUSH, Secretary.

CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY.—THE ANnual meeting of the Church Book Society will be held at the Society's Rooms, No. 713 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, at 4 o'clock P. M.

W. A. MATSON, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Fall and Winter Arrangement, Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, via stage to Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Islip Accommodation, Saturdays, through to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.

The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; ‡12:45, ‡3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and ‡6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; ‡1, 3:30, 4:15, 5 and ‡6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, ‡12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

RELIGIOUS.

THE LATE THEODORE B. STOUT.

Commemorative Services at St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church—Remarks of Rev. J. B. Wakeley, Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D., and Others.

Yesterday morning, at St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Forty-first-street, services were held commemorative of the late THEODORE B. STOUT, son of MR. A. V. STOUT, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of this City. Young Mr. STOUT died on the 12th of August last, at Madison, N. J., after a brief illness, aged thirty-one years.

After the usual preliminary services, Rev. Mr. STUDLEY, of Brooklyn, made a few remarks, in which he spoke of the departed friend and brother as a pure-hearted, energetic young Christian, and whether in his relations to the Church, or in the more complex and varied departments of every day life, he never shirked responsibility, never hesitated to go forward in a good cause, and was never backward or lukewarm in action.

Rev. J. B. WAKELEY spoke in regard to his traits of character at some length. He was, he said, a lover of the Church and of the Sabbath-school. The latter he was Superintendent of at the time of his death. He had worked industriously and effectively for the formation and building-up of the infant church in Forty-first-street. He knew the young man when he, the speaker, was pastor of a church in Yonkers. After his duties called him to another field of labor, Mr. STOUT was mainly instrumental in securing the passage of some resolutions, which were afterward neatly engrossed, framed and sent to him at Poughkeepsie, expressive of the high estimation in which the Yonkers Church held their former pastor. Those resolutions he kept hanging in his parlor, and he would cherish them as sacred keepsakes to the latest day of his existence. He had, he said, never known the deceased to do a mean act. He was a young man, with moral principles, far too high and too pure to permit him ever to do a low, a mean, a small, or a dishonest thing. As Rev. Mr. STUDLEY had just remarked, he was a young man of great business tact and ability. His promptness, punctuality and order were most remarkable. He did not wait until he was on his dying bed to set his house in order. His whole life was one constant and ceaseless preparation for the great hereafter. He carried his religion into his business. The speaker had seldom known one whose business and religion seemed so to overlap the one the other as did his. Referring to the financial storm which swept over this great City something over a year ago, when in a single day gold went down from 60 to about 30, he said he met his young friend THEODORE, (I always called him THEODORE, said he,) and said to him, "Are you coming out of this fiery furnace without even the smell of fire upon you?" The young man grasped his hand with that hearty and cordial manner which was his wont, and replied, "I have been praying in regard to it, and it is my conviction that I shall come out all right." The result showed that he did come out of the terrible financial storm, amid which so many fortunes were wrecked, unscathed, both in purse and honor. Only think of it, said Mr. WAKELEY, prayer in Wall and Broad streets; prayer amidst bankers' golden bags, and where the railway and other stocks of the world are daily bought and sold. When the deceased was Secretary of a company at Yonkers, the Company failed, and he went down with it. But he recovered, and every dollar due was afterward paid to the creditors. Truly it had been said, "An honest man is the noblest work of God." Such a man was the dear friend and brother whose untimely death they today commemorated. He belonged to the royal family of man. Honorable, honest and upright in all his dealing, he was princely, he was noble—he belonged to God's nobility. He did not make money for the sake of hoarding it, but he seemed to live as though the injunction of the Savior's, "Occupy till I come," were constantly sounding in his ears. Many and many young men had he helped on in business, and his heart and his purse were ever open to the cry of the needy, to the cause of charity, and the demands of missionary work. He not only aided with his purse as God had prospered him, but he worked in the cause of Christ with his hands, his heart, and his brains. Oh, said the speaker, he was one of the most noble, generous, princely young men that the sun ever shone upon. He has gone to receive the reward of his labors and to receive the welcome plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., made the closing remarks. He had, he said, become acquainted with their deceased brother, during the time the efforts to establish that church in Forty-first-street commenced. Then it was that he learned to love him, as every one did whose privilege it was to know him. His kind, genial, social, warm-hearted manners won the hearts of all. His secular and religious life intermingled, and ran the one into the other—as much so as with any one he ever knew. It was a remarkable characteristic of his that he carried his religion wherever he went. Of very few men in Wall and Broad streets could this remark be truthfully made. Every business man who had dealings with him must have known that he was a Christian. They not only knew him as an active, energetic, thrifty business man, but they knew him as a Christian man. There was no question in his mind, he said, but that the men of Wall and Broad streets, when they heard of his premature death, sadly and sincerely lamented. His was a spirit sanctified in the highest and best sense of that word. His desire was to be working as a Christian man. He did not need to be pushed into duty, or to be goaded into enterprise. He constantly sought opportunities for usefulness. He was so situated as to church matters that he could have reposed on a bed of down, but he came there and worked for that infant church with a will and a zeal worthy of the cause and of himself. He came there with his gladsome, cheering face, his ready hand, his liberal purse and his warm, Christ-like heart, and he labored diligently and successfully, always ready to stand in the fore front and bear the burden and heat of the day. But, though he rests from his labors on earth, his works yet speak.

THE METHODIST FUND.

Its Astonishing Success—How Two Millions Became Eight and a Half Millions—Hints to Presbyterians.

"We went up to the Methodist Book Concern, the other day," says the editor of the New-York *Evangelist* of last week, "to learn some secrets of the well-known success in the great centenary effort of 1866. The denomination had not been counted wealthy, and two millions was considered a large sum to be raised for religious uses.

Doubtless many shook their heads, and possibly there were croakers in the camp who had nothing but wet blankets to contribute; still the movement soon became general, and the most faithless were won over. More than four times the amount originally named was finally realized. How was it done?

1. A grand impulse was given to the work by a popular meeting held in New-York City. Success seemed assured from that hour. The zeal there manifested became contagious. Other cities and villages took up the work, nor did they merely talk and pass resolutions and appoint committees. The Methodist brethren know how to follow a word with a blow. Whoever knew them to talk and vote on any such matter without starting a subscription on the spot? The New-York meeting insured success because it established a proper scale of subscriptions. It demonstrated the fact that the work to be done had been rightly measured, and that any common scale of contributing was not to be thought of. Large donations amounting to hundreds and thousands became the order of the day throughout the Church.

2. The Methodists soon found what every denomination attempting to raise a great fund is sure to find, viz.: that in so vast an effort, a wide scope of objects must be allowed; and great freedom of choice be given, if the spontaneous, prayerful and joyful enthusiasm of the people is to be called forth. However perfect the theory and plan which may be formed, it will get pulled and stretched into elasticity, and possibly into unthought of distension, ere it can be made to fit the vast and varied exigencies of such a movement.

The great rains which God sends upon the mountains and the valleys cannot confine their waters to one or two conduits, they 'water the ridges' and 'settle the furrows' of the whole land, making it 'soft with showers.' 'They drop upon the pastures of the wilderness, and the little hills (as well as the greater ones) rejoice on every side." So the Centenary Fund, while rearing a sufficient number of great monuments like the Drew Seminary, realized its greatest usefulness in a diffused application to the varied wants and interests of the denomination, and the grandest monument of the effort is the Methodist Church itself, strengthened and invigorated in every department, raised to a higher estimate of its own power for present or future enterprise, and feeling still the impulse of a work in which all are proud to have shared.

3. The success of the movement was largely due to that admirable system of the Methodist Church which calls into action the real and earnest work of every pastor. That Church, like the nation for which NELSON fought, 'expects every man to do his duty.' The Methodist pastor, who should have proved himself indifferent and remiss (we are not informed whether there actually was any rare case of the kind) would have been regarded as a grievous cumberer of good productive ground, and would doubtless have had the curse of Meroz pointedly read to him for not coming up to the help of the Lord. It is said that what the Methodist Church accomplishes in this respect is not to be expected among Presbyterian pastors. But why not? It would be difficult to assign any reason which our ministry would be willing to acknowledge as correct. It must be confessed that the real strength of the Presbyterian Church has never been called forth simply because a general movement has never been attained in any great work. Only a part of the churches have ever yet contributed for any object. Is this the time to inaugurate a universal contribution, to show at once what can be done where every pastor and every session and every church shall join in the effort? The permanent effect of such a beginning would be of great value to the Church.

4. Our Methodist churches used every means to create and keep up a common enthusiasm.

Let us not be afraid of a little Methodist enthusiasm. Our steady-going Presbyterianism will bear the experiment for this once at least. Let us have popular meetings where several churches in the same Presbytery can unite. Let us interest the community about us, and to a judicious extent call in the aid of the local press. May not a social element be introduced into the work, and the co-operation of the ladies, young and old, be secured. Every Sabbath-school child should have a $5 certificate, his own effort being supplemented by the help of others.

Let it be remembered—for, according to Paul, emulation is a worthy motive—that the Methodists voted $2,000,000, and in little more than a year more than quadrupled the amount. Let it also be borne in mind that the Universalist churches in our country, having voted to celebrate this, their centenary year, by a thank-offering of $1,000,000, have recently reported $938,587 as already secured, with three months more to work.

The next to report will be our Congregational brethren, with their $3,000,000 for church building, debt paying, college endowments, and the Great House at Boston. We expect to hear something equally favorable from them.

But how with the somewhat boasted wealth and strength of our United Presbyterianism in May next? It has been up to the house-tops on two grand occasions, and solemnly recorded and publicly announced its resolve to give unto God a thank-offering of $5,000,000. If this was done at first on impulse, it was done the next time calmly and deliberately, and that by a newly-chosen representation. The thousand men or more who voted on those occasions are personally pledged, and as our system is a representative system, those also who sent them to legislate and to vote are bound by their action.

How, under these circumstances, can any true Presbyterian be indifferent or remiss? Our known resources are so great that no excuse will or can be allowed us.

But these are not the highest motives in the case. A great manifestation of God's wisdom and goodness has been universally acknowledged. We have recorded our vows in the presence of angels as well as men, and there is a faith to be kept with God which no man can disregard without violence to all divine sanctions and his own conscience. Let us no longer talk of a $5,000,000 failure, but rather quietly pray and labor for a $10,000,000 success."

THE CAREER OF NAPOLEON III.

A Moral Lesson to Young Men by Rev. George H. Hepworth.

The Church of the Messiah was crowded last evening with a most intelligent congregation, drawn thither to listen to Rev. G. H. HEPWORTH, who had been advertised to speak on "The Moral Lesson of Napoleon's Career"—a lecture to young men.

The speaker began by saying that many young men, when starting out in life, took some noted character as their guide, and tried to govern themselves in accordance with what appeared to be the course of conduct pursued by this bright particular star of their imagination. Because of this he desired to call their attention to the career of the late Emperor of France, so that they might avoid the rocks upon which he was sent to destruction. Two men had of late engaged the attention of mankind, for the reason that they were both until very recently at the head of opposing armies—the greatest ever known in Europe. KING WILLIAM, of Prussia, was the one and LOUIS NAPOLEON the other. In WILLIAM we had the type of the hard-headed Puritan, and from his sturdiness of character and determination in the prosecution of his designs, we must respect the man, even if we do not like the thing he is doing. In the case of the other leader we find one who cares nothing for the people, but has regard only for himself, and in his condition of a prisoner is concerned, apparently, only for his own safety. The one man is physically a wreck, worn out through excessive debauchery; the other is older in years, gray-haired, but tough and sturdy, and as determined in pursuing his course as we might expect to find any man in the full flush of youth. We admire the sturdiness of the one, and smile in derision at the pusillanimity of the other. The one says but little, but means every word he says, and more. The other talks all the time, and means nothing. The speaker then gave a summarized history of the condition of France previous to the accession of LOUIS NAPOLEON, for the purpose of showing how low the people of that country had fallen. All knew the standard of morality in the Court of France under LOUIS XIV., XV., and XVI. Atheism was everywhere prevalent throughout the Empire. Bad women were in the highest places; bad men were in office, and bad people everywhere. The poorer classes had become utterly depraved; they were nothing more than a band of brigands, a horde of bandits. They cried out alternately for bread and for blood, and seemingly cared but little which was given them. Their higher pleasure was found in witnessing the horrible sight of the guillotine, as the heads of the aristocracy were, one after the other, severed from their bodies. It was at this juncture of affairs that the Empress JOSEPHINE begged her daughter, the mother of LOUIS NAPOLEON, to marry the man she did not love. This was a matter that she might not turn her back upon. The success of a dynasty might be bound up in it, and, with tears in her eyes, she, with averted head, gave her hand in marriage to the man who had no place in her heart. Calumny soon afterward was busy in clouding her character, and her life was made wretched. Her children were brought up in this atmosphere, and this may be said somewhat in excuse for the severity with which the career of NAPOLEON may be criticised.

In looking critically at the life of NAPOLEON III. the speaker said he noticed a conspicuous absence of any lofty plan or purpose in his career. CÆSAR, CHARLEMAGNE and the first NAPOLEON swept over the world like fire over a field of stubble, but there was a hard-knitted purpose in the life of each of them. LOUIS NAPOLEON cannot be compared with either of them; he can be compared only with himself. The speaker would not dare to speak of him in the same breath with WASHINGTON. Our own beloved leader unsheathed his sword only when his country commanded the act, and at the earliest possible moment when the interest of his country permitted, he returned it to its scabbard, and thanked God for the opportunity so to do. In the case of LOUIS NAPOLEON we see nothing of this character. He appears to us simply as an adventurer, and will be so regarded by the historian fifty years hence. Hear him talk about liberty! All remember when words from across the ocean struck our ear, that the world had become tired of imperialism; and these words were spoken by the man whose life the speaker was considering. Their author told the people of France that, guided by the star of manifest destiny, he would assume, with their consent, the direction of the nation—that he would be to them a father, and they would be his children. When he got power into his own hands, however, we found that these brave words were nothing more than pinchbeck rhetoric—used for the purpose of smoothing down the difficulties which lay in the way of his ambition. When firmly seated on the throne he resorted to trickery. He plotted an attempted assassination against himself—absolutely hired a poor man to seemingly attempt his death—to shoot at, but not to hit him. A new furor was by this means created in France. Comments were made on this attempted assassination; the sacred person of the Emperor had been assailed; and the volatile people of France threw up their hats, and declared that there must be some truth in the idea of manifest destiny which this adventurer had connected with his name; and thus he familiarized the nation with his seeming destiny, and made himself more secure in his imperial position.

In the second place, we are struck with the supreme selfishness that characterizes all the acts of the late Emperor. He drew upon the name of the first NAPOLEON to supply what was wanting in himself. He was continually speaking of "my uncle and myself," and interspersed his writings plentifully with capital letters whenever he used the word "me." He resorted to deception when he went among the workmen of France, and talked with them in the workshops concerning the past of his own family and the future of France. But this seeming condescension was only for the purpose of gaining votes for himself. It was a trick worthy only of a Ward politician in New-York. When, however, he secured imperial power, he cared no more for the working classes. There was a time in France when the humblest peasant in the nation might stand before the President and demand a reason for his course of political action. When Presidential prerogatives were exchanged for Imperial power the case was altered. The President was at home to everybody; the Emperor was never at home to anybody.

The speaker then accused NAPOLEON of being a hypocrite in religion; he put on the cloak of religion only to further his ambitious designs. He needed the Pope's influence, and the Pope needed his bayonets; so he duped the old man into giving him his Papal blessing, which he received with hypocritical meekness. Then, when commotion was created in France, and discontent became manifested against the imperial acts, NAPOLEON proclaimed universal suffrage, and expressed his readiness to abide by the decision of the people. But he flooded the country with those influences that give direction to votes. He scattered busts and pictures of himself throughout the Empire, so that the humblest peasant might become familiar with his personal appearance; he sent out swarms of agents who canvassed for his interest among the simple peasantry; he bought up the Catholic priesthood, and their whispered influence in the confessional was to the effect that the best interests of the country depended on sustaining in power and indorsing the acts of the "man of Paris." These agents whom he sent out he rewarded with place and power, because he was compelled to do so. But they at last betrayed him, after robbing the nation, and plunged him, unprepared, into a war which has caused his downfall. In doing this, they only followed out what they learned from him. He was an adventurer in America, a vagabond in England, the President of the Republic, and Emperor of France; but in any or all of these conditions he was a hypocrite—he never kept his word when given, to either friend or foe.

The speaker, after referring to the persecution of the Press in France, closed by saying that NAPOLEON had fairly dropped out of power, tumbled from his throne, because of his corruption. The lesson of his career and downfall should be taken to heart by every young man. There was only one motto that was sure to lead to permanent success in life. That motto was given to LOUIS NAPOLEON by his own father, the King of Holland, but he failed to observe it; it was one which every man should engrave on his heart—simply this: "Do right, come what may."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Courtship—The Principles Which Should Govern the Ladies—Sermon by Rev. J. T. Kendrick.

Rev. J. T. KENDRICK discoursed, last evening, on "Courtship and the principles which should govern the ladies," at the Methodist Church, Grand-street, Brooklyn, before a large audience, chiefly composed of young men and women. The reverend gentleman proceeded to observe that, when commencing courtship, it was highly important to determine on some fixed principles to regulate a person's conduct. In courtship, as in all the great concerns of life, the necessity of such principles was apparent, and without their employment, it could not be conducted to a proper issue. They should be adopted at the very beginning of the enterprise, and no man or woman, with a due regard to their individual happiness in the future, should enter such a perilous pursuit without them, for on their action in that regard depended the peace and love of connubial life. Failing to realize the great necessity for their adoption, or ignorant of the means for the attainment of domestic bliss, thousands annually contract matrimony and fall victims to the lust and passions of each other, lamenting in vain that they did not adhere to some of the great and leading principles of morality and religion. There were some principles of action in this matter which were peculiar to the female, and others to the male; with the former, modesty and reserve should be manifest in her deportment. Whatever might be the character of her lover, with this trait in her character he would be always pleased, and all advances and disclosures of affection should invariably proceed from him. No expression should ever be made in words or conduct that would lead to the suspicion that there was an anxiety on her part to make a conquest of even the man for whom she entertained a growing respect and confidence. This would detract from his interest, and subtract from her one of those charms which never fail to fan and increase the desire on his part to make her his own. He cautioned woman against all duplicity and everything that tended to give her the reputation of a coquette. Hold no admirer in miserable suspense if you don't want him, he said, but treat him honorably and humanely, and shun an anxiety to let him know your sentiments in his regard. There was scarcely a person that could love for any time without some distant hope of success. If she wished to undeceive a lover she could do it in a variety of ways. There was a certain species of easy familiarity which would satisfy any sensible man that his attentions were not returned. Actions in many instances spoke louder than words. But to encourage an affection which could not be reciprocated was a species of barbarism as cruel as it was unjust. The reverend gentleman adverted at length to the prudence and caution to be exercised in the selection of a husband, remarking that the choice should fall on one distinguished for his mental qualifications rather than his personal attractions, and should not be influenced by a hope of gain. He advised them not to marry a fop, a spendthrift, a miser or a person of idle or dissolute habits, for though they each might have qualifications of a commendable nature, these qualities ultimately uprooted them, and resulted in ruin and misery, perhaps shame and degradation. Particularly he cautioned them against drunkenness. So prolific a source of misery for ages past,—that crime had plunged the nation in a slough of licentious debasement and paralysed the energies of its people. In the great work of temperance reform the ladies could exercise a wonderful influence and bid humanity arise and go forth with a grandeur and power unknown to the nation. He counselled the consideration of the arguments he adduced, and asserted that attention to them would be productive of more beneficial results to womanhood and the nation than aught else beside.

Swedenborg—Second Coming of Christ.

The first of a series of religious lectures was given last evening at Steinway Hall, by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, pastor of the Thirty-fifth-street New Church Society. The audience was large, and evidently of more than ordinary intelligence. Lawyers and doctors, Ex-Judges, experimenters in religious theories, searchers after truth, original thinkers, with contracted brow and dimly-lighted eyes, newspaper men and devotees of literature "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," merchants and bankers, the aged and sedate, young men disposed to follow the injunctions of St. Paul, to "try all things and hold fast to that which is good," the fair and fashionable, were all represented. The services were of the usual kind, the congregation joining in repeating the Lord's Prayer, and in the singing, small books with the music on the same page with the hymn having been distributed among them. The subject for the evening was the "Second Coming of Christ." The lecturer labored to show that nearly all the primitive doctrines of the Church were given up one by one, and a more rational and spiritual interpretation given to the Scriptures. The doctrine of a material hell, the vicarious atonement, and the second coming of Christ in a bodily shape, had now become very generally obsolete. He went on to argue that the craving of the human soul was for light and spiritual instruction, and that in this spiritual sense was the second coming of Christ foretold. Tracts explaining and sustaining the truth of the doctrines of the New Church were freely distributed among the audience, and it was announced that the lectures would be continued for some time to come on each Sunday evening.

Sermon by Bishop Talbot.

A large number of worshipers attended St. Luke's Episcopal Church, in Hudson-street, last evening, on the occasion of the delivery of a sermon by Bishop TALBOT, of Indiana. He selected the forty-sixth verse of the nineteenth chapter of St. Luke as his text, "My house is a house of prayer," and proceeded to show that the Church was solely a place of worship, and was not intended for sermons of the declamatory or sensational order.

JEROME PARK.

The Fall Meeting—The Course on Saturday.

The Fall meeting at Jerome Park has so far been a most decided success. The weather has been auspicious, and a brighter or more charming day than Saturday, the second day of the meeting, could not have been desired had the Jockey Club had charge of the weather as well as of the race-course. Saturday is always a favorite day for patrons of the race-course, and surely last Saturday was no exception. Fourteen cars of the Harlem Railroad were insufficient to accommodate the crowds that left the City for Jerome Park, and to these must be added the immense number rich enough and aristocratic enough to ride in their own vehicles. The Park is so large and the stands so capacious that a few hundred spectators may be scattered around without attracting notice. On Saturday, however, the first and second stands, large as they are, were filled to overflowing, while the space in front of the quarter-stretch was thronged with well-dressed gentlemen during the whole day.

Since last meeting the Jockey Club has wisely determined to throw the Club stand open to the public. Hitherto it has been reserved for the use of members. It possesses no advantages over any of the other stands. Indeed, the view from it is not quite so good as that from the stand on its left; but, because it was set apart for the exclusive use of members of the Club and their families, the entrée to it was regarded by the public as something to be especially desired. During this meeting it has been free to all having grand-stand tickets, and the privilege has certainly not been abused.

As the bell rang for the first race on Saturday, the grand stands presented a most brilliant appearance. The exquisite toilets of the ladies and children, and of the latter there were not a few, were set off to advantage by the sombre costumes of their escorts. On the club-house platform, too, were other groups, who preferred to watch the struggle from that point of 'vantage. At the last moment, however, not a few of these, doubtful of being able to obtain a good view there, tripped daintily across the course to the grand stand. As the horses were brought up to the starting point the ladies, quite as eager as the gentlemen, rose from their seats and with jeweled opera glasses scanned each steed and rider as they took their respective places. The flag falls, they are off, the opera-glasses follow them round the course. "The red's first;" "I'm sure the green will win;" "A pair of gloves the blue comes in first," are the exclamations falling from dainty lips as each fleet comer spurns the dust behind him. The race is over; the ladies breath again and are seated. The gloves are lost and won. The gentlemen who have been betting something more costly than gloves, adjust their differences, and wait patiently for the next race. But like all earthly things races must have an end. Those at Jerome Park are usually over in good time. As the last horse in the last race comes in there is a scramble, and a rush for the doors of exit. Those who have come by the Harlem train make the best of their way to it through pleasant lanes and woods. The owners of vehicles make a rush for their conveyances. The Club members and their friends and families trip across the course to the Club-house and their dinners. As the shades of evening fall, the more aristocratic vehicles are brought out. Here are Mr. FELLOWES' four bright bays, worth a small fortune; Mr. HELMBOLD'S handsome drag, Mr. BELMONT'S, Mr. HUNTER'S, Mr. DUNCAN'S, Mr. LEONARD JEROME'S, Mr. STOUGHTON'S, COUNT CENCI'S, and others follow, and as night falls Jerome Park, with its noble Club-house, huge stands and miles of stabling is as silent and deserted as though it had never known the thousands that have but recently departed. The races hereafter during the present meeting will commence at 2 P. M. instead of 1 P. M.

Mlle. Nilsson in the Choir of the Church of Gustavus Adolphus.

In the unpretending but commodious Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Gustavus Adolphus, in Twenty-second-street, near Third-avenue—the only established church of the Swedes in this City—the services, yesterday morning, were conducted as usual, according to the beautiful and impressive ritual of the Swedish Lutheran Church. The pastor, Rev. AXEL WARTTER, preached a very impressive sermon from Mark vii., 1-24 verse, taking for his subject, "The hypocrisy of the human heart and the healing thereof." Among the large congregation was Mlle. NILSSON, who sang with the choir the beautiful Swedish hymns, and attended the imposing after-service, which was concluded by Mlle. NILSSON'S singing the anthem, the congregation joining in the last verse. At the conclusion of the service, the distinguished singer took the pastor cordially by the hand, and promised a large sum toward paying off the heavy debt on this church, against which the pastor and his poor but respectable congregation have struggled since the purchase of their house of worship, two years ago.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

DAVID STANTON, of No. 20 Third-street, penman, has just completed a set of resolutions, to be presented to S. S. RANDALL by the Board of Education on his retirement from office. This artistic piece of penmanship is worth seeing. It is in a large handsome frame, with open panels at the side and at the base. The piece is well conceived and beautifully arranged, with a fine picture of S. S. RANDALL in the centre. On each side is a highly finished India-ink drawing, representing respectively Literature and Science. Literature stands with a scroll in her hand, looking upward, with a crown upon her head, while Science is seen with a globe in one hand and in the other holds a plumb-line, measuring the depths of the ocean. At the bottom is a fine India-ink drawing of the building of the Board of Education, in Elm-street. This truly handsome specimen of the caligraphist's skill can now be seen at the picture-frame and looking-glass store of WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN, corner of Third-avenue and Twelfth-street.

JAMES HAMMOND and THOMAS F. REDDY, young street Arabs, were brought up in the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice BIXBY, yesterday morning, on a charge of stealing a brooch and shawl of the value of $150, belonging to Mrs. GERSHAL, of No. 319 West Fifty-seventh-street. On Saturday, between 1 and 2 o'clock, Mrs. GERSHAL left the articles on a sofa in the front room of the basement floor, and went up stairs. Returning about ten minutes after, she found they had been stolen. LAWRENCE LANTY testified that he saw the young culprits come out of the basement door with the shawl under REDDY'S arm. He followed them to a pawnbroker's office, where they pawned it and the brooch. The promising youths were committed.

On Saturday night, as TIMOTHY COLLINS, of No. 313 East Forty-eighth-street, was going home, and within a few doors of his residence, he heard curses and the sound of quarreling proceeding from a house on the opposite side of the street, and went over to ascertain what was going on. As he approached, DANIEL DALY, who was evidently laboring under the combined influences of excitement and drink, rushed out and told him "to come on if it was fighting he wanted," at the same time drawing a pistol and firing two shots at COLLINS, neither of which, fortunately, touched him. Officer TULLY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, hearing the firing, ran up, and arrested DALY. He was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday morning, but as COLLINS refused to make a complaint against him, he was discharged.

This evening, a meeting under the auspices of the Reform League of this City, will be held at the Cooper Institute, (Room No. 24,) to consider the question of Caste. Hon. G. T. RUBY, a well-known and influential Senator, representing the Galveston District, Texas, has accepted an invitation to be present and address the meeting. Mr. RUBY is a sterling man, and an eloquent speaker. It is expected that Hon. E. D. BASSETT, United States Minister to Hayti, will be present; and that Mr. BASSETT, Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNETT, Rev. W. F. BUTLER, and other colored orators, will address the meeting.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. 217 Mott-street, in the case of MARY ANN RYAN, aged seven years, who died from the effects of injuries sustained by a fall, on the 27th ult., backward down a flight of three steps. She subsequently recovered, and attended school for two days, but a relapse ensued, only to end in death from concussion of the brain. A verdict in accordance was duly rendered.

Under the auspices of a committee previously formed for that purpose, a number of Hebrew ladies yesterday met at the Nineteenth-street Synagogue, to make arrangements for a fair for the benefit of the Jewish Hospital and Hebrew Orphan Asylum. A temporary organization was effected, and further action postponed until a future meeting. The Committee is composed of Rev. F. F. LYONS, A. R. MORRIS and ALBERT CARDOZO.

JOHN J. HELLINGS, aged sixty, a German, died suddenly, yesterday, at his residence, No. 86 Greenwich-street.

Yesterday afternoon, as FRANCIS MURRAY, of No. 109 Cedar-street, a member of Fire Engine Company No. 4, was in the stable in Liberty-street, with his son EDWARD, one of the horses knocked them down, the boy having a leg broken, and the father being severely hurt about the body. Both were removed to the Park Hospital.

An altercation occurred, last evening, in the tenement-house No. 847 First-avenue, between JEREMIAH ROACH and THOMAS LENIHAN, when the latter seized a loaded musket and fired at ROACH. The weapon failed to take effect, however, so LENIHAN struck his opponent on the head with the butt, inflicting a very severe scalp wound. The assailant was arrested.

The German Young Men's Christian Association have organized a committee to get up a fair by which, with the help of American friends, they hope to raise funds to provide suitable accommodations for their mission. For the purpose of considering the relations of this mission to the Church and securing members from the various churches sympathizing with this cause, a meeting will be held at the hall No. 69 Ludlow-street, on Wednesday evening, to which the pastors and members of the Evangelical churches in the City are invited.

In the Cooper Union free night schools of science and art, Prof. CHARLES S. STONE, during the session of 1870-71, will lecture as follows: On each Monday evening on "Applied Chemistry," on each Tuesday and Thursday evenings on "Elementary Chemistry," on each Wednesday evening on "Organic and Analytical Chemistry," on each Friday evening on "Mineralogy and Geology." The lectures commence to-night.

HENRY DUGAN, of Fiftieth-street and Tenth-avenue, became involved in an altercation, last night, with HENRY SKILAN, of No. 171 Forsyth-street, while in the lager-beer saloon No. 53 Bowery, when SKILAN struck him on the head with a club, inflicting a severe scalp-wound. Both the men were locked up by the Tenth Ward Police.

JAMES THOMPSON, aged seventy-five, a native of Scotland and having no home, was assaulted, yesterday afternoon, and severely beaten by JOHN NUGER, of No. 332 East Twenty-eighth-street. THOMPSON was sent to Bellevue Hospital and his assailant arrested.

The following sudden deaths occurred yesterday: Mrs. PAMELIA COWN, aged seventy-three, at No. 156 Sullivan-street; BRIDGET ROGERS, aged twenty-six, at One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, near Third-avenue, after an illness of two hours, and Mrs. MARY TOMPKINS, aged fifty, at No. 345 East Thirteenth-street. Inquests will be held by Coroners SCHIRMER and FLYNN.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning in the oil-works of C. HAVEN & Co., at the corner of Banks and West streets, by which a loss of $5,000 was occasioned on stock. No insurance. The flames were caused by a leak in the still.

On Saturday evening PATRICK KELLY, aged thirty-five, fell down a flight of stairs at his residence, No. 21 Morris-street, while in a state of intoxication. He apparently sustained no serious injury, but yesterday morning he was found dead in his bed. Coroner FLYNN was notified to hold an inquest.

EDWARD CARSWELL, of Canada, lectures this evening on temperance before Friendship Division No. 103, Sons of Temperance, in the Seventeenth-street Baptist Church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Messrs. DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE, having failed to fill the orders from the Post-office Department, for stamped envelopes, the contract has been awarded to the next bidder, Mr. GEO. H. REAY, of John-street, this City.

ROBT. ELLIS, a well-known professional thief, was recognized, yesterday morning, as he was leaving the restaurant of JULIUS STEFFERNS, at No. 151 Hester-street. He was arrested and searched, and found in possession of a bottle of brandy and a small sum of money, which he had stolen. Justice HOGAN held ELLIS for trial.

SALVADOR GRETTA, a waiter in BIGOT'S saloon, in Union-square, was, yesterday, arraigned before Justice HOGAN on a charge of having stolen a few articles of silver-ware from his employer. As the prisoner was found in possession of the property, he was held for trial.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer, mean, 30.064 inches; maximum, at 9 P. M., Oct. 6, 30.318 inches; minimum, at 2 P. M., Oct. 3, 29.722 inches; range, .596 inch. Thermometer, mean, 59.2°; maximum, at 4 P. M., Oct. 4, 72.0°; minimum, at 6 A. M., Oct. 7, 48.5°; range, 13.5°. Oct. 3, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 1½ P. M.; amount of water, .81 inch. Amount of water for week, .81 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,692 miles.

BROOKLYN.

Health Officer COCHRAN, of Brooklyn, having received what he considered reliable information, yesterday morning, that the United States troops were about to burn the out-houses and sheds on Governor's Island, in which patients suffering from yellow fever have until recently been confined, and that the Island was to be evacuated, had a meeting of the Board of Health called at noon, yesterday, to consider the matter—at least to take such action as would effectually preclude the possibility of any one passing from the Island to the City. After a short deliberation the Board decided to hire a tug and place it on guard in the channel, under the control of the Sanitary squad. The Board then adjourned, after which Dr. COCHRAN proceeded to New-York and hired the tug.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, the residence of Mr. ISAAC HOLBERT, No. 124 Harrison-street, was entered by a sneak-thief and robbed of $150 worth of jewelry.

A boy named WILLIAM HENRY, residing on Plymouth-street, had his foot badly crushed by one of the Fulton-street cars, on Saturday night. He was taken home by the Police.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, JOHN DRISCOLL, aged fifteen years, while at work near Fulton Ferry on board the tug *Wyoming*, sustained serious if not fatal injuries by being struck on the breast by the steering wheel, which, having been tightly wound up on one side came upon him with tremendous force. So heavily was he thrown upon the deck that both his arms were dislocated.

JOSEPH HOPKINS' carpenter-shop at the corner of Marcy-avenue and Gerret-street, was robbed of a large quantity of valuable carpenter's tools on Saturday night.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of MICHAEL FLASCHMAN, the lad who committed suicide a few days ago, by jumping from the Hackensack River bridge, was recovered yesterday. The body was discovered by some fishermen, about a hundred yards below the bridge. It was so badly disfigured as to be almost unrecognizable.

The body of a prematurely-born infant was found, yesterday morning, lying under an office, at the foot of Henderson-street, Jersey City. The body was given to the Coroner, who will hold an inquest.

JOHN FEATHERSON, the Hoboken poundkeeper, was yesterday arrested. A woman came to the pound and attempted to recover a couple of goats which were there without paying the customary fee. FEATHERSON therefore locked both her and the goats in the pound, where she was detained for some time, and for which he was arrested.

Another lad was yesterday arrested in the Second Precinct of Jersey City for the stealing of brass journals from the Erie shops.

Last evening Bishop JANES of the Zion American Methodist Episcopal Church, preached in the Tabernacle in Jersey City to a large audience.

Yesterday afternoon, two men who gave their names as GEO. DETRICT and GEO. CHILENS, were arrested by Officer BLANCHARD, in the Fourth Precinct of Jersey City, on suspicion of having been concerned in some burglary. The ground of suspicion was their possession of a revolver and some burglars' tools.

The Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders, impelled by the knowledge of the fact that the State Lunatic Asylum is crowded with patients from Essex County, have taken active steps toward obtaining plans for the building of a County Asylum. They will hold a meeting today for further consideration of the project.

The body washed ashore at Ludlam's Beach, near Cape May City, has been identified. It is stated, by the inscription on the plate of its set of false teeth, as the corpse of a woman of bad repute, formerly residing in Canal-street, New-York. It is supposed that she was driven by her shame and despair to suicide.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The market opened quiet, and so continued during the day. Its course is indicated by the following table:

	11¼ A.M.	1¼ P.M.
Consols for money	92¼	92¼
Consols for account	92⅛@92⅜	92⅛@92⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	91⅜	91⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865 (old)	90⅝	90⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	89⅜	89⅜
U. S. 10-40s	86	86
Illinois Central Railroad shares	113¾	113¾
Erie Railroad shares	18	18
Atlantic and Great Western	27¼	27¼

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.@8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1¼ P.M.—COTTON—Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.@8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 taken for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. ₱ cental, for Red Winter. PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. ₱ tierce for 304 lbs., for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 71s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 8.—PETROLEUM closed at 52½ francs for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—FLOUR firm with a light demand at $4@$5 85 for Extra Spring. WHEAT fairly active; No. 2 Spring Chicago, $1 07@$1 07½; during the afternoon active at $1 08¼, seller last half this month. CORN—No. 2 Mixed, 61c.@61¼c.; during the afternoon firm and quiet at 61¼c., seller last half this month. OATS—36c. for No. 2. RYE quiet and firm at 71¼c. BARLEY firmer; No. 2 Spring, 90½c.@91c. HIGHWINES quiet at 84c., wood-bound. MESS PORK firmer at $25 25@$25 50. LARD, 15½c.@15¾c. Live HOGS dull at $7 75. CATTLE firm at $4 10@$6 25. RECEIPTS—9,000 bbls. Flour; 150,000 bushels Wheat; 100,000 bushels Corn; 100,000 bushels Oats; 22,000 bushels Rye; 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour; 130,000 bushels Wheat; 77,000 bushels Corn; 100,000 bushels Oats; 19,000 bushels Rye; 10,000 bushels Barley; 2,600 Hogs. FREIGHTS to Buffalo firm and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—COTTON less active; prices maintained; Low Middling, 15¼c.; sales, 275 bales; receipts, coastwise, 231 bales; exports, coastwise, 20 bales; stock, 3,109 bales. FLOUR active and higher; Howard-street Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; do. Extra, $6 25@$6 75; do. Family, $7 25@$8 50. City Mills Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; do. Extra, $6 25@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$9 75. Western Superfine, $5@$5 37½; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 75; do. Family, $6 50@$7 50. WHEAT quiet and unchanged, except Western, which is lower; Western Winter Red, $1 30@$1 32. CORN dull at 90c.@$1 01 for White; 90c.@96c. for Yellow, and 85c.@92c. for Western. OATS dull at 50c. RYE unchanged. MESS PORK firm at $26 50@$27. BACON active and advancing; Rib Sides, 17c.@17¼c.; Clear Rib, 17½c.@17⅝c.; Shoulders, 14½c.@14¾c.; Hams, 25c.@25½c. LARD firm at 16½c.@16¾c. WHISKY firm at 91c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—COTTON—Demand fair; prices lower; Middling, 15¼c.; sales, 2,250 bales; net receipts, 2,467 bales; coastwise, 29 bales; total, 2,496 bales; exports coastwise, 1,553 bales; stock, 41,087 bales. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $4 50; Double Extra, $5 12½; Treble Extra, $5 50@$6. CORN—Mixed 75c., White 78c. OATS, 50c.@53c. BRAN, 92½c.@95c. HAY firm; Prime, $25 50; Choice, $26. PORK firmer; Mess held at $27. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD—Tierce 16½c.@17c.; keg 18½c.@19¼c. SUGAR—Nothing doing. MOLASSES—Prime new very scarce at $1 30. WHISKY quiet; Rectified, 90c.@$1 02½. COFFEE—Prime, 17¼c.@17¾c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 122⅜@122¾; New-York sight, ⅛ discount. GOLD, 112⅛.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 8.—FLOUR steady on low grades, and weaker on higher, with an increased demand; sales, 2,500 bbls. WHEAT quiet and steady; sales limited to car-lots; No. 1 Spring, $1 25; Red Western, $1 30@$1 35; White Canada, $1 65@$1 75. CORN steady with a good country demand; sales, 3,000 bushels in lots at 79c.@80c. OATS dull; held 48c.@50c. BARLEY firm and steady with a light supply; sales were made on private terms. RYE quiet with no sales. CORN-MEAL—$2 for bolted, $1 90 for unbolted. MILL-FEED steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $30@$32. Canal FREIGHTS dull; Wheat, 8c., Barley, 7c., to New-York.

BUFFALO, Oct. 8.—RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS by Canal—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Barley, 15,000 bushels. By railroad—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels. Canal FREIGHTS steady. FLOUR in good demand at unchanged rates. WHEAT unsettled, with a moderate demand; sales, 15,000 bushels Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee, to arrive, at $1 18@$1 16; car-lots of Red Winter at $1 20; other sales on private terms. CORN lower; sales, 7,800 bushels Yellow at 75c.; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 73c. OATS in fair demand; sales, 35,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 45c.; 13,800 bushels No. 2 Toledo at 45¼c. Other articles quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Red Winter, inspected, $1 16@$1 17. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS firm at 35c.@$1 05. RYE firm at 75c.@78c. WHISKY dull and unchanged. TOBACCO unchanged. HEMP unchanged. BAGGING firm and unchanged at 29¼c.@3 c. PROVISIONS advancing. PORK held at $25 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD steady at 15¼c.@16c. CATTLE strong at $5@$6 50 for Fair to Choice. Live HOGS firm at $8 50@$8. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Oct. 8.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT dull; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 50; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 22; Regular, $1 18; Amber Michigan, $1 14; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 29; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 17½; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 15@$1 13½; No. 2 Indiana, and White Michigan, $1 48; No. 1 Amber Indiana, $1 31. CORN dull; No. 2, 66½c.; Rejected, 35c. OATS dull and nominal. CLOVER-SEED steady, with a moderate demand at $8 50. FREIGHTS unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 16¼c.@16½c.; Middling Orleans, 16½c. FLOUR active, but unchanged. WHEAT less doing; Indiana Red, $1 35@$1 40; Amber, $1 40@$1 45. RYE unchanged. CORN dull and lower; Yellow, 94c.@96c.; Mixed Western, 88c.@90c. OATS dull; White Western, 51c.@52c.; State, 49c.@50c.; Delaware, 48c. COFFEE in better request; Rio, 15½c.@17¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@17¾c. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS—Small business; Mess Pork, $26 50. LARD, 15¼c.@15¾c. WHISKY very quiet; Western iron-bound 88c.@90c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 8.—WHEAT—Nothing doing; Ordinary Amber, $1 25; White Western, $1 50. RYE quiet. CORN easier; Western Mixed, 85c.@86c., with sales of 1,000 bushels. BARLEY dull; sales, 1 car-load two-rowed State, by Susquehanna Railroad, at $1. OATS steady, with a moderate demand; sales, 1,600 bushels inferior State at 53c., and 275 bags good State at 56c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—COTTON steady with a moderate demand; Middling, 15¼c. FLOUR dull; Family, $5 60@$5 75. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 12@$1 15. CORN—New, 45c.; Old, 60c.@62c. Other Grains unchanged. PORK in good demand at $25; now asking $25 50. BACON active; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 18c. WHISKY dull at 86c.@87c. EXCHANGE par.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 8.—BAGGING unchanged. COTTON quiet; Middling, 15½c. FLOUR firm and unchanged. GRAIN dull and unchanged. PROVISIONS advancing; Mess Pork, $25 50. LARD, 15¼c. BACON firm at 14c. for Shoulders, 17c. for Clear Rib Sides, 18c. for Clear Sides. WHISKY, 86c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 8.—FLOUR, CORN and OATS nominal. WHEAT, $1 07½ for No. 1, and $1 04¼ ₱ bbl. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 150,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,500 bbls., and 195,000 bushels of Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 8.—COTTON quiet; receipts, 863 bales; exports, 516 bales. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $5. CORN, 70c.@75c. OATS, 53c. LARD, 17c.@18¼c. PORK nominal. BACON scarce; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Sides, 18¼c.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 8.—WHEAT quiet and declined 1c.; No. 1 Red, $1 18. CORN nominally unchanged; No. 1 Mixed, 75c.; No. 2 Mixed, 73c. OATS steady at 43c. PETROLEUM—Crude firmer at $4 30; Refined, 22½c. on the spot.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 8.—COTTON closed dull and declining; sales, 1,062 bales; Middling, 14c.; receipts, 1,075 bales; sales of the week, 5,818 bales; receipts of the week, 6,725 bales; stock, 1,534 bales.

DETROIT, Oct. 8.—FLOUR quiet; Choice, $6. WHEAT—Western declined 1c.@2c.; Extra, $1 36; No. 1, $1 23; Regular, $1 11¼; Amber, $1 18. OATS 42c. BARLEY dull.

MOBILE, Oct. 8.—COTTON quiet and easier; nothing doing; Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; sales, 600 bales; net receipts, 1,377 bales; exports coastwise, 104 bales; stock, 21,424 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 8.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14⅝c.; sales, 900 bales; net receipts, 3,741 bales; exports coastwise, 1,407 bales; stock, 34,284 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 8.—COTTON steady, and in fair demand; Good Ordinary, 13c.; sales, 250 bales; net receipts, 4 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 16¼c.@16½c.; sales, 300 bales; receipts coastwise, 545 bales; stock, 4,500 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 8.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 2,728 bales; stock, 14,304 bales.

NORFOLK, Oct. 8.—COTTON dull and lower; Low Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c.; sales, 75 bales; net receipts, 372 bales; exports, coastwise, 775 bales; stock, 2,099 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 8.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm and advanced to 38c. RESIN dull. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR dull. COTTON steady at 14¼c.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Numerous applications have been made by persons attached to the army to be put upon the retired list on account of physical infirmities, but some of them have failed to be ordered before the Medical Boards for the purpose of examination, the reason being that there were only 120 vacancies on the list, and the number of applicants is far in excess. The Military Board to meet in this city on the 17th inst. will have nothing to do with the examination of officers to be dropped from the army because of physical infirmities, but for other reasons.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES AT HOME.—A six months' campaign begun. Winter supplies are being laid in. The fashions are considered, but nothing will contribute more to household comfort and economy than a box of PYLE'S O. K. Soap. Tell your grocer that you want it dry and hard. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

[Advertisement.]

An entire section of Oil Paintings at the Fair of the American Institute, was saved from destruction, a few nights since, by E. HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph (with which the building is protected) giving notice that a window had blown open by the north-east storm. Office No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Limerick	Oct. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	Oct. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Java	Oct. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Algeria	Oct. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Oct. 15	New-York	Glasgow.
Siberia	Oct. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	Oct. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	Oct. 15	New-York	Havre.
City of London	Oct. 15	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA.

Columbia	Oct. 13	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—George Comstock, F. J. Anderson, T. Bingin, lady and 5 children, L. Simmers, G. Cohen, Miss M. J. Everett, Mrs. Ash, A. T. Bayles, R. W. Peck, Mrs. J. M. Dexter, Miss Lucy Menhe, Wm. Sulter, M. Rowe, Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. Hildreth, S. E. Ogden, David B. Ogden, Mrs. B. Carr, Mrs. Gillett, Miss M. Carr, Miss Mary Carr, Miss J. M. White, H. Everding, C. H. Dexter, Mrs. Tuttle, Mrs. Lee, A. Brown, Geo. H. Feny, S. W. Clark, T. F. Wilson and lady, P. Ryan.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 9.—*In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Blake, wife and child, Mrs. Ames, Miss E. J. McCannon, Col. C. P. Horton, Dr. Gordon, wife and servant, Miss Helen Gordon and 2 sisters, R. Clannands, F. Deterius, J. D. Farnsworth and servant, Mr. Kilian, wife, 4 children and servant, Mrs. Henkenmus, Mr. Stortevant, wife, child and nurse, H. Lehmkiel, Miss M. Lehmkiel, R. F. Sparks, H. Battendown, C. Wolf, Miss A. Wolf, Mrs. F. Wolf, Mrs. Salyom, Miss L. Widmaur, H. Breyspraak, Miss Cason, W. R. Rawle, Mr. Cadwallader, A. A. Lawson, H. V. Martin, G. O. Glavis, child and governess, J. S. Brancker, Dr. W. Walker, Miss Besermann, L. Guinewald, wife, child and servant, Miss Guinewald, D. Stavenhagen, Dr. D. F. Hogan and wife, S. L. Avery, Mr. Thornwaite, A. Gillott and wife, J. Anderson, M. Somers, M. Hecht, F. Guise and 2 sons, W. Keith and wife, E. O'Brien, F. Miller, wife and 2 children, G. Biddle, Miss Willers, H. B. Hare, H. Norris, G. Nathan and wife, Master A. C. Nathan, Miss C. Nathan and governess, H. Nathan, Jr., Dr. R. H. Alison, N. A. Chapman, W. Jacques and wife, G. J. Kuckert and wife, Mr. Mackaye and wife, infant and servant, Mr. Squires, F. Fuller and wife, Miss Fuller, F. W. A. Fuller, Mrs. C. Classon and child, A. F. Heard, wife and servant, Mrs. J. Westcott and son, H. H. Williams, Mrs. Sargent and daughter, Mr. Potter and wife, A. Eilers, Miss M. C. Rintoul, Mr. Caldwell and wife, Mr. Earle, Mrs. Earle, Sr., C. R. Dubois, T. A. Phelan, C. Hoffman and wife, Mr. Gohlback and wife, W. Stokes, R. Somers, Mrs. E. Darling.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.. 6:05 | Sun sets..... 5:28 | Moon rises.. 6:22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:52 | Gov. Island..8:41 | Hell Gate...10:03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Oct. 9.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool Sept. 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 563 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Sept. 27, lat. 51 25, lon. 14 25, passed an Inman steamer, bound E. Oct. 1, lat. 49 7, lon. 37 30, passed bark Dauntless, (Br.,) bound W.; 5th, lat. 44 17, lon. 53 34, exchanged signals with bark Cora Linn, bound E.; 6th, lat. 43 18, lon. 58 41, passed steam-ship The Queen, hence for Liverpool; same time, passed brig C. S. Packard, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia; 8th, lat. 40 43, lon. 70 28, passed steam-ship Helvetia, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Varuna, Spencer, Galveston, Sept. 28, via Key West, Oct. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Oct. 4, lat. 31 30, lon. 72, passed schr. Lizzie Watson, (of Sedgewick,) bound N. 5th, had a very stormy gale from N. N. E. to N. E., lasting 72 hours, with very heavy head sea.

Steam-ship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Sept. 24, Queenstown 25th, via Halifax Oct. 6, and Boston 8th, with mdse. to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark George W. Jones, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Robbins, Sunderland 52 days, with railroad-iron to the Darlington Railroad Co.—vessel to James Edmiston & Co. Has had strong westerly gales to the Banks, and from thence light easterly winds and fine weather; Sept. 20, lat. 49 30, lon. 41, had a hurricane from S. W. to N. W., during which lost both lower topsails and split jibs; 22d, lat. 47 30, lon. 43, boarded the wreck of the bark Black Swan, (Br.,) lumber loaded, foremain and missenmasts gone and full of water; her boats were gone, and appeared to have been wrecked in the hurricane of the 19th and 20th, and been abandoned but a short time.

Bark Moneta, Yates, Shields 45 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Yates & Porterfield. Has had strong westerly gales to the Banks; Sept. 20, lat. 39 20, lon. 43, had a hurricane from E. S. E. to W. N. W., lasting 20 hours, during which lost fore and maintop-sail, stove hatch-house and bulwarks; Oct. 8, lat. 40 20, lon. 72 41, passed a vessel's small-boat adrift.

Bark Hoffrath, Dr. Bruckner, (N. G.,) Gusserl, Shields 52 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly gales to the Banks, and from thence light winds and calms. Sept. 21, in the North Sea, had a hurricane from S. W. to N. W., lasting 6 hours, during which lost and split sails.

Bark Ceres, (N. G.,) Grunberg, Cardiff 49 ds., with railroad-iron to James Tinker—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.; came the northern passage, and had moderate, variable weather.

Brig Amanda Jean, (of Noel, N. S.,) Doyle, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain—vessel to Steele & Gamble.

Schr. Minnehaha, Randell, Deep River, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gidney, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. P. Anderson, Doyle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. Dickens, Babcock, Westerly, R. I., for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Perry, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. C. Sawyer, Heath, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Edward Macomber, Mills, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Charles Carroll, Chase, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Sch. F. R. Halleck, Halleck, Huntington, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Connecticut, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Stocking, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. Victor, Dickens, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Southerner, Keefe, Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. M. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Pell & C. Vought, Hallett, for Huntington.

Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Wasson, Bridgeport.

Schr. S. K. Lane, Robinson, Yarmouth.

Schr. L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, New-Haven.

Schr. Winona, Baker, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sundown, light, S.; clear.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 8.—Arr. ship W. H. Moody, from New-York; bark Maria, from Philadelphia; steamer G. W. Lord, from Havana, for New-York; steamer Lillie, from Galveston, for New-York; schr. E. D. Finney, from Savannah, bound N., with the loss of her rudder; steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore, and steamer Clyde, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 8.—Passed in, brig Mary Allerton, from Windsor, for Richmond, and brig Rio Grande, for Norfolk. Passed out, bark Zordya, for Liverpool; bark Architect and brig Harmonie, for Pernambuco, and brig Harris, for Matanzas. Sld., ship Belle Morse and barks Avicestone and Devico, for Baltimore, and steamer Empire, for Philadelphia.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 8.—Sld. brig Hattie B. ——, schrs. Bloomer, (Br.,) Ellen, (Br.,) Charleston; Thomas Sinnickson, P. L. Smith; Bay State, William Penn, L. T. Knight, George E. Prescott, R. K. Vaughan, Sarah J. Bright, and J. B. Vandersen.

WIND N. E.; fresh and clear.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 8, lat. 47 31, lon. 29 27, spoke schr. St. Michael, (Br.,) from ——, for Quebec.

Sept. 10, lat. 46 48, lon. 30 56, saw schr. Sparkling Sea, bound E.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Guion Line steamer Idaho, from New-York Sept. 28, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

The Cunard steam-ship Abyssinia, from New-York Sept. 29, arrived at Queenstown at 7½ P. M. yesterday.

THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF A
Trunk Railroad
IN
NEW-YORK STATE,
PAYING
7 PER CENT. IN GOLD,
ARE OFFERED AT PAR.

THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, which will be 400 miles in its total length from New-York to Oswego, including the Auburn branch, has

NEARLY 200 MILES OF ROAD ALREADY COMPLETED AND IN PROFITABLE OPERATION

on the Northern section, extending southerly from the City of Oswego, and intersecting the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Sidney Plains. Work is being vigorously pushed on other portions of the line; and it is the expectation of the Company to have at least 100 miles more in operation before the close of the present season.

THE LOCAL BUSINESS

is already large, and the Company has just concluded a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for transporting the coal of that large and wealthy corporation to the northern sections of the State. This will add so largely to the business and profits of that section of the road, already controlling the local traffic of one of the most populous and fertile districts of the State, that its NET earnings, without the aid of through business, can hardly be less than 7 per cent. on its entire cost, which is 100 per cent. in excess of the interest on its bonds.

A STRONG POINT

in regard to these bonds, is the fact that the issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, and BEHIND THE BONDS IS

A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEARLY $7,000,000,

which affords ample guarantee of the financial strength of the Company.

THE BONDS.

They are issued in denominations of $1,000; may be either coupon or registered, at the option of the purchaser; bear seven per cent. gold interest, free of income tax, payable on the 1st of January and July in New-York City, and have twenty-five years to run to maturity.

The popularity of these bonds as a perfectly safe security, bearing the highest rate of interest authorized by the laws of New-York, payable in gold coin, free of Government tax, has kept the supply nearly exhausted; but the recent and early future completion of additional sections will for a time furnish a liberal supply, to which we respectfully invite the attention of investors, in the confident belief that no better security can be found on the market.

PRICE, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

Governments and other current securities taken on exchange.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN
ON A COMPLETED TRUNK LINE.
THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY,

From Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., 205 miles in length, is completed and fully equipped with new and first-class Rolling Stock, and already EARNING NEARLY DOUBLE THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS, with rapidly-increasing receipts.

The Company have leased the Peoria and Pekin Railroad on favorable terms, making the Western Terminus at Peoria, the second city in Illinois, where through connections are made to Omaha and the Pacific, saving over 65 miles travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on the Road, Equipments and entire Property of the Company, and, BEING ON A COMPLETED ROAD WHICH PASSES THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST THICKLY POPULATED AND RICHEST PORTIONS OF THE WEST, with so many valuable connecting trunk lines East and West, NO SECURITY CAN BE MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

The road passes through six flourishing and growing cities, and numerous towns, which contain in the aggregate nearly 200,000 people, and within twenty miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000.

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE into Stock at par, which is a valuable option, as MANY OF THE WESTERN ROADS, LESS FAVORABLY LOCATED, ARE AT A HIGH PREMIUM.

Over seven-eighths of the loan has been marketed during the construction of the line. The balance we offer at 92½ AND INTEREST, giving investors the full benefit of the advantages of the completion of the road.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. Bonds forwarded to all points FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

For maps and full particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES.

PIANOS made to order to suit any style of FURNITURE.
PIANOS taken in exchange, sold on installments, rented, tuned and repaired.
Constantly in store, a large assortment of second-hand PIANOS of our own and other makers.

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Between Union-square and 5th-av.

LOOMS.

LYALL'S POSITIVE MOTION LOOMS, for weaving Silks, Poplins, and other fine Dress Goods, may now be obtained at our Warerooms.
These Looms are warranted to produce from
20 TO 40 PER CENT. MORE GOODS
than any other power loom, and
100 PER CENT. MORE
than any hand loom now in use, and of a quality equal, if not superior.
Also, LOOMS for Woolen, Jute, Wire, and other fabrics.
J. & W. LYALL, NOS. 35 AND 37 WOOSTER-ST., NEW-YORK.

VENEERS.

GEO. W. READ & CO.

Have a complete assortment, including Spanish cedar for veneering and boards for cigar boxes, to which they invite inspection and orders from all close cash purchasers. Send for catalogue and price list.
Nos. 168, 170 and 172 Centre-st.
Factory, No. 201 Monroe-st.; No. 280 Madison-st.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, Fish, Flour and Provisions.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
One price. Cash only. 260 Greenwich-st., New-York.

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The best Suspenders ever worn.